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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. SHAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Judicial Apportionment Bill Passed to Second Reading in House.

Number of Bills Read in Place.

Plan Adopted for Enlargement of the Capitol.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Playford, An act for filling vacancies in the office of County Treasurer.

Mr. White, For the imprisonment of persons whose sentences have been commuted by the Governor.

Mr. Weakley, A supplement to the Railroad law, regulating the assessments of damages.

The Apportionment bill being upon its second reading, the Senate was addressed at length by Mr. Wallace.

A resolution was offered by Mr. White to adjourn out of respect to ex President Fillmore.

HOUSE.

The Judicial Apportionment bill being the special order, Mr. Piper moved to retain the old numbers for all existing districts, and have Westmoreland numbered the Tenth district. Agreed to.

Mr. Newmyer had Allegheny changed from the Twenty-third to the Fifth district.

Several amendments were proposed.

Mr. Stranahan, of Mercer, opposed any more new Judges.

Without further amendments the bill passed to second reading.

The Joint Committee on the Enlargement of the Capitol recommend an additional building between the present one and the Land Office.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1874.

In the Senate, to-day, the following bills were passed finally:

Senate bill No. 86, An act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to fill vacancies in the offices of aldermen and justices of the peace by appointment.

Senate bill No. 58, An act relating to livery stable keepers, providing for the fine and punishment of any bailee or bailees for any damages wilfully done to the property of any livery stable keeper or for overdriving, &c.

Senate bill No. 90, An act to prevent cemetery companies not organized for the purpose of corporate profit, to take and hold any grant, donation or benefit of property for the uses herein mentioned.

Senate bill No. 73, An act relating to the appointment of inspectors, directors, managers, trustees, auditors and other officers of corporations or public boards by the courts.

Senate bill No. 60, An act relative to writs of quo warranto.

House bill No. 29, Joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners to investigate the condition of the bituminous coal mines of this Commonwealth.

The following bills were on third reading, and were disposed of in the manner stated:

Senate bill No. 40, An act to prevent trespass on inclosed and improved lands within this Commonwealth, was laid over.

Senate bill No. 70, An act to authorize the courts to confirm the title to lands where the conveyances are defective, and where the purchase money has been paid. Recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Senate bill No. 63, A supplement to an act to regulate the commissions or license fees to be paid by auctioneers. Postponed.

The bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of corporations was read a third time, and variously amended; but there being a desire to spend an hour or two in the discussion of it, an afternoon session was ordered. At this session, Mr. Albright and Mr. Ermentrout made a determined effort to amend the bill so as to leave with the courts all the powers they now possess with regard to chartering corporations, such as insurance companies, building and loan associations; but they seemed to stand alone, the rest of the Senate being averse to any such change in the bill. Mr. Wallace explained that the bill had been framed so as to leave with the courts the incorporation of all non-taxpaying associations, or those likely to be amenable to taxation to come to the Governor for a charter. The Senate was content to leave the bill in this shape, and it passed third reading, the vote on the final passage being delayed until the amendments can be printed.

Mr. Rutan, from the special committee on the subject, reported plans for the re-arrangement of the Legislative halls to accommodate the new Legislature. The Senate chamber can be arranged for fifty Senators without enlarging it; but the House chamber cannot be made to hold two hundred members without being increased in size. The committee recommend that an addition of twenty feet be made to the south end, facing the Law Department, one story high, with a portico and entrance, and wash rooms and coat rooms at the sides. This will afford ample room for two hundred desks as large as those used in the House at Washington. A gallery for the reporters will have to be built over or behind the Speaker's chair. The estimated cost is $20,000.

In the House, the bill to pay for advertising the new Constitution occupied the whole day. This bill, owing to the enormous claims put in by sundry papers, has caused a great deal of trouble. The papers of the State are justly clamorous for a settlement, and as every Representative has some paper at his back, the matter has a deep interest with the members. The bill, as it passed the Senate, left it to the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prescribe a basis of settlement; but the House was afraid to give so wide a discretion, and wanted to name specific amounts, or maximum amounts beyond which no claim should be allowed. A special committee on the subject made the following report to-day:

First, That all duly authorized bills under the sum of $500 be paid as rendered.

Second, That to the publishers of all weekly papers not included in the above list, who published the same with authority, there be paid the sum of $500.

Third, That to the publishers of all daily papers, whose circulation does not exceed 20,000 copies daily, the sum of $600 be paid, with the further sum of $200 wherever such publication was made in the weekly editions of their respective paper, and to the publishers of all daily papers, whose circulation exceeds 20,000 copies daily, there be paid the sum of $1,000.

They reported a bill accordingly; but it did not suit the House in that shape. Mr. Piper moved to make the maximum for daily papers $1,800, and for weekly papers $600. This was agreed to, yeas 50, nays 40, but the $1,800 was afterwards made $1,200, yeas 54, nays 36.

Mr. Mitchell moved to amend the amendment by adding the following:

The said bills verified as aforesaid shall be presented to the Auditor General and filed in his office, and the same shall be settled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, but no more than the regular rate for advertising at the time of such publication shall be allowed in any case, nor shall payment be made for more than four insertions in any case.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 48, nays 40.

Mr. Reynolds offered the following amendment: *Provided*, That in all cases where bills have been rendered, no greater amount shall be paid than that claimed. Agreed to.

The bill then passed second reading as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prescribe a form for all lawful accounts against the State for advertising the new Constitution, and the verification of the same. The said bills verified as aforesaid, shall be presented to the Auditor General and filed in his office, and the same shall be settled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer; but no more than the regular rate for advertising at the time of such publication shall be allowed in any case, nor shall payment be made for more than four insertions in any case. The maximum to be paid daily papers shall be $1,200 and of weekly papers, $600. *Provided*, That in all cases where bills have been rendered no greater amount shall be paid than that claimed.

The liquor men have a hearing to-night before the Committees on Vice and Immorality, and are presenting their case as strongly as they know how. The general impression seems to be that the bill to repeal the Local Option law will pass the House, but fail in the Senate; but if there should be strong demonstrations against repeal, the House, even, is not to be depended on. I hear, however, that the friends of repeal claim sixty votes in that body.

The corporations, also, have a hearing to-night over the Tax bill. They are naturally very hostile to any increase of taxation. It is the old story—tell the taxes you need, but do not raise them off of us. The Commonwealth must raise a certain amount of money by taxation, and it must raise it either by direct taxation on real estate, or from the corporations. This is the unpleasant alternative now presented, and there is no escape from it. The Legislature has not the pluck to lay a tax on real estate: and the remaining horn of the dilemma is the only one that can be taken. To show the real state of the financial situation of the State, I append the following figures, derived from authentic sources. They convey their own lesson:

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The expenditures of the Commonwealth for the year 1873, including reduction of public debt, were	$8,724,024 57
The estimated expenditures for 1874, including reduction of public debt ($1,000,000) are certain to be at least	6,000,000 00

The estimated revenues for 1874, from sources other than corporation taxes, are as follows:

Lands	$ 25,000
Auction commissions	15,000
Personal property	500,000
Commutation of tonnage	460,000
Tax on writs	90,000
Tax on certain offices	10,000
Collateral inheritance tax	300,000
Licenses of all kinds	565,000
Annuity from Erie Railway Company	10,000
Fees of public offices	15,000
Private bankers and brokers	30,000
Interest and miscellaneous	150,000
	$2,170,000
Leaving to be raised from corporation taxes	$3,830,000

The taxes paid by corporations in 1873 were $4,781,213 25, and the following statement shows the accounts on which they were paid, and the probable receipts from the same sources in 1874:

	Payments in 1873.	Estimate for 1874.
Tax on corporation stocks	$1,415,627 31	$1,300,000
Tax on bank stock	288,922 49	250,000
Tax on foreign insurance companies	353,490 78	325,000
Premiums on charters	68,343 76	50,000
Tax on logs (Susquehanna Boom Company)	1,500 00	1,500
Tax on gross receipts	797,759 42*	
Tax on net earnings or income	446,286 20†	
Tax on tonnage	388,310 90‡	
Tax on loans	668,332 93§	
Tax on anthracite coal mined by carrying companies	356,353 91‖	
	$4,781 213 25	$1,926,000

From the above statement it will be seen that while we must raise $3 830,000 to meet the necessities of the Commonwealth, the decisions of the courts and the adoption of the new Constitution have so affected our existing Corporation Tax laws that we can count, with certainty, upon receiving from these sources but.....$1,926,000

The pending Tax bill will increase the tax on stock of railroad companies. 800,000

The tonnage tax under section 7 of new bill will amount to..... 250,000

House bill No. 24, if it becomes a law, will raise from anthracite coal..... 600,000

$3,576,000

leaving a deficiency of $253,000, which unless raised in some other way will cause the amount of public debt redeemed to fall just that amount below the proposed redemption of $1,000,000 per annum.

It will thus be seen that $1,650,000 must be raised, either by the bills now pending, or by a recourse to tax on real estate. It is but natural that the corporations should kick, but it is hard to see how they are going to escape.

SPECIAL.

*Repealed by act March 21, 1873.
†Repealed by act March 21, 1873.
‡Rendered nearly void by decision of United States Supreme Court and the new Constitution, Repealed and supplied by new bill.
§Contested by Philadelphia and Reading and other companies.
‖In conflict with Sec. 1, Art. 9 of new Constitution, unless applied to all anthracite coal. Repealed and supplied by House bill No. 24.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Funeral Ceremonies at Buffalo.

Public and Private Marks of Mourning.

Distinguished Persons Present.

Solemn and Impressive Rites.

MOURNING IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 12.—The people here to-day exhibited in a marked manner their veneration for one of the nation's most illustrious statesmen, and their heartfelt sorrow for one of their oldest and most beloved citizens, Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States. Flags were flying at half-mast on all public and private buildings and from the shipping in the harbor. Business was entirely suspended, and all the main thoroughfares and private residences along the line of march of the funeral procession, were profusely decorated in mourning garb.

SERVICES AT THE FAMILY RESIDENCE.

At nine o'clock this morning, the family of the distinguished dead and a few intimate friends assembled at the private residence of the deceased, where solemn religious exercises were conducted by Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, of the Baptist church, and Rev. John C. Lord, of the Presbyterian church.

TO THE CATHEDRAL.

At the conclusion of the services, eight non-commissioned officers of Company "D," Buffalo City Guards, detailed for bearers, entered and bore the remains to the hearse, and, under the escort of the full company, conveyed the same to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they lie in state.

THE CASKET CONTAINING THE BODY

was of rosewood, covered with white silk, with eight silver handles and silver trimming. On the lid was a solid silver plate containing the following inscription: "Millard Fillmore. Born January 7th, 1800. Died March 8th, 1874." While the body was at the family residence it was deposited in the west front room. At the head was a crown of flowers, composed of camelias, rosebuds, &c. On the lid was a beautiful floral wreath and two large crosses. On the right was a large star; and on the left bouquets and cut flowers.

ON REACHING THE CATHEDRAL,

the casket was deposited in the vestibule of the church, on a dais covered with a pall of black velvet trimmed with white crape and silver stars, with vases of exotic flowers at the head and foot. There it lay in state, with Company "D" as a guard of honor, and notwithstanding the cold, raw day, from ten o'clock until the hour for closing the casket, thousands of citizens and strangers thronged the vestibule to take a last farewell look at the distinguished dead.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

Shortly after two o'clock the doors of the cathedral were opened to admit the United States Senatorial and House committees, the Legislative committees, members of Governor Dix's military staff, the Mayor, city authorities and committees, the Council of the University of Buffalo, the bar of Erie county, the Board of Trade and representatives of other civic societies.

At a quarter past two, the family having entered the cathedral, six sergeants detailed from the First United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, bore the casket from the vestibule into the cathedral, headed by Rev. Dr. Shelton and the Episcopal clergy of Buffalo, and followed by William A. Bird, Noah F. Spragus, E. K. Jewett, O. H. Marshall, O. G. Steele, Judge Geo. W. Clinton, Henry Martin and Warren Bryant, pall-bearers (eight of the oldest and most influential citizens), the friends of the deceased, and deposited the same in front of the chancel.

THE CEREMONIES IN THE CATHEDRAL

were of a solemn and impressive character, including a brief resume of the life of the illustrious deceased by Rev. Dr. Shelton, the venerable rector of St. Paul's and a life-long friend of Millard Fillmore.

TO FOREST LAWN.

The casket was then borne to the hearse and the procession moved in the following order: Major General Howard and Brigadier General Rogers and staffs; Company D, Buffalo Guards; the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments, National Guards; Companies A and C, First United States Infantry, under Col. De Russy, as guard of honor. The hearse was decorated with national and funereal emblems, and was followed by a long line of carriages with the bearers, honorary pall-bearers, State and city representatives and citizens to Forest Lawn cemetery, where, after

THE FINAL SERVICES

of the Episcopal Church, the remains were deposited in a stone grave in the family lot, adjoining the graves of Millard Fillmore's former partners, Hon. Solomon G. Haven and Judge N. K. Hall.

FIRE RECORD.

Sharon, Pa.—$10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SHARON, PA., March 12, 1874.

At twelve o'clock to-day a fire broke out in the carriage factory belonging to Tribby and Weaver. The building was surrounded by other wooden buildings and the wind blowing hard, but the fire was kept confined to the burning building, which was entirely consumed, with all its contents. The loss is over ten thousand dollars; insured for five thousand in the Royalty, of Philadelphia, and seven hundred in an unknown company. The origin of the fire is not known.

Ten Fires in Boston.

BOSTON, March 12.—Ten fires occurred here last night, but only two were of consequence—one on Commercial street, where the loss was about $65,000, and another on Plympton street, with a loss of $25,000, mostly insured.

Cincinnati Fire—$25,000.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—A *Gazette* special says: A fire last night in Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, destroyed five principal stores, one jewelry, and one livery stable with five horses. The loss is probably $25,000, partially insured.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—Weston fails of an election by the people by from 300 to 500 votes. Four Republican and four Democratic Senators are elected, with no choice in four districts. From returns already in, the House stands: Democrats 172, Republicans 167. There are eight towns to hear from, which last year elected Democrats, and probably have done so this year.

ASK your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c. Depot 69 New street, N. Y. d&*

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

RETURN OF SENATOR SCOTT.

District Attorney to be Selected To-Day.

Names of the Candidates and Their Supporters.

Conkling's Eulogy on Sumner.

Draping of the Vacant Chair.

Kentucky Election Contest.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1874.

A District Attorney To-Day.

Senator Scott returned this morning from his brief visit to Pennsylvania. At Harrisburg he had a consultation with members of the Legislature from the western sections of the State, in relation to the selection of a proper candidate for the office of District Attorney. It is designed to act at once in the matter of recommending a suitable person. The strongest papers submitted by applicants from Allegheny county, are those of Bayne, Pearson and Carnahan, and of the applicants outside, are those of Judges Souther, of Erie, and Thompson, of Butler. There is every indication, however, that the choice will be made from Allegheny county. Judge Kirkpatrick and Mr. Robb, of Pittsburgh, returned home this evening. It is understood that they were pressing the suit of Carnahan. It is now almost certain that the case will be disposed of to-morrow. The Senator, upon his arrival to-day, found an astounding accumulation of letters from various friends of the rival candidates, and desiring to do justice to all, preferred to look them over, before taking final action.

The Secretary of the Treasury

had an informal conference with the Senate Committee on Finance to-day. The subject of the currency, inflation and contraction, and the necessity of some action by Congress, were talked over, but nothing was decided upon.

Senator Cameron,

who has been necessarily absent from the capital, was paired with Senator Sumner on all financial questions pending in the Senate.

Senator Conkling's Eulogy,

in the Senate to-day, upon Senator Sumner, created considerable surprise, in view of the relations which for several years have existed between the two.

Draping of Mr. Sumner's Chair.

To-day the chair which Senator Sumner has occupied since his first appearance in the Senate, nearly a quarter of a century ago, was draped in mourning. This is the second instance of the kind, the first being the draping of the chair of Clay.

Kentucky Election Contest.

The House Committee on Elections to-day heard further arguments in the case of Burns vs. Young, from the Tenth Kentucky district. Mr. Young, who is a Democrat, was elected by a majority of only one hundred and ninety votes, and the contestant bases his claim upon certain irregularities, but does not charge fraud in any case. The question to be determined by the committee is, therefore, altogether one of fact, but it will not be decided until after further argument.

Senatorial Personals.

Vice President Wilson had expected to come on to return with the remains of Mr. Sumner, but will not now do so. Senator Boutwell's condition is serious, and he will not, it is thought, be in a condition to enable him to take part in the ceremonies to-morrow. Senator Morton, who has been very much indisposed, was better at a late hour to-night. An operation was performed on the Senator's left foot. Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, is in a feeble condition, but will endeavor to be present in the Senate Chamber to-morrow.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH ENTER LONDON—ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE UNQUENCHED BY THE SNOW—SERENADE LAST NIGHT.

LONDON, March 12.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh made their entry into the metropolis to-day. The programme was strictly carried out, although snow fell from the beginning to the end of the ceremonies. The procession moved shortly after noon from Paddington station, through Oxford and Regent streets, to Buckingham palace. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, their royal highnesses rode in an open carriage and the streets along the route were crowded with spectators. Houses on both sides were liberally decorated, and the roadway lined with soldiers and marines from the station to the palace. The enthusiasm as the Duke and his bride passed by was intense, cheer following cheer from one end of the route to the other. On their arrival at the Buckingham palace, in front of which immense masses of spectators had gathered, the royal party appeared uncovered upon the balcony, and were greeted with every manifestation of loyalty and affection by the people, whose number at that point is estimated at 50,000. To-night the entire West End was brilliantly illuminated, and dense crowds block the streets. A torch-light procession of medical students marched to Buckingham palace and serenaded the royal pair.

LONDON, March 13, 5 A. M.—The crowds which witnessed the procession yesterday were at some points so dense and the pressure so great that several accidents occurred. A stand at Charing Cross broke down, throwing some thirty persons to the ground. The police report the total casualties during the day at four killed and twenty-four injured.

Spain.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

BAYONNE, March 12.—The Carlists report that their forces have entered Irun and have begun operations against Olot.

BILBAO HOLDS OUT.

MADRID, March 12.—The Governor of Bilbao has informed Marshal Serrano that he has provisions sufficient to last until April, and that he will continue a vigorous defense of the city.

Turkey.

SUFFERING FROM COLD IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—There is great distress among the poor people here, in consequence of the heavy snow storm. Private charitable organizations, in addition to the government, are actively at work to relieve the suffering.

Austria.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AND THE ULTRAMONTANES.

VIENNA, March 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph has authorized his government to assume a strong attitude against the Ultramontane opposition to ecclesiastical laws.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, March 12.—The steamship Olympia, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, March 12.—The steamship Atlas, from Boston, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 12.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92⅞. 5-20s, 1865, 103¼; do 1867, 102; 10-40s, 103¼; new 5s, 104⅝. New York Central 97; Erie 39¾; Erie preferred 65¾. Spirits; petroleum 8¾d. Linseed oil £29 3sa£29 6s. Turpentine 33s 9d a34s.

PARIS, March 11.—Rentes 60 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅞@8d; Orleans 8¼d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,000, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn steady. Bacon firm. Lard firm. Cheese 63s 6d; short do 41s 6d. Refined petroleum 12d. Others unchanged.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, March 12.—Among the names most prominently mentioned as Mr. Sumner's probable successor, are Henry L. Dawes, ex-Governor O. H. Bullock, E. R. Hoar, ex-Governor John H. Clifford, Governor Washburn, General Banks, General Butler, and Speaker Sanford. The election will probably take place on the 26th inst.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The British House of Commons has adjourned till the 19th inst.

The report of the early retirement of the Archbishop of Canterbury is contradicted.

Bishop Cummins has accepted the rectorship of the First Reformed Episcopal church of New York.

A dispatch from Berlin says the illness of Bismarck is serious, and causes apprehension to his physicians.

"Old Probs" predicts for to-day in the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, low temperature and northwest winds;

The jury in the case of King, charged with the murder of O'Neil, have rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. Sentence deferred.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives has passed, 44 to 17, a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing women suffrage. The Iowa Legislature has adopted a similar resolution.

It is said that the visit of General Schenck to the United States is connected with a new reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and this republic, which is to obviate any further proceedings by a joint commission to remunerate the British colonies for their losses on account of the free admission of our fishermen to their coasts.

The Dead Senator

Congressional Action on the Sad Event.

Eloquent and Touching Eulogies in Both Houses.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OBSEQUIES TO-DAY.

The Remains to be Taken to Boston on Saturday.

Comments of the London Press.

Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate met at noon. The galleries of the Senate were crowded before the hour of meeting. The chair of the late Senator Sumner was draped in mourning, and a large bouquet of white flowers was placed on his desk. The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, said: O Lord, our God, our Father in heaven, we all do fade as the leaf before Thee. One generation cometh and another goeth, and lo! Thou standest this day to plead with Thy people. Two honored heads lie low, and the sighing of sister cities, responding in their grief, is heard in all the land. The grave must receive its own. We bow in silence and submission to Thy stroke. Christ is our only shield."

REMARKS OF SENATOR ANTHONY.

Mr. Anthony arose and said: Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator to whom this saddest duty appertains, and who is detained from the Senate by illness, the Senator from Massachusetts, I have been requested to make to you the formal announcement of an event which my heart refuses to accept, and which my lips hesitate to disclose. It is an event which needs not to be announced, for its dark shadow rests gloomily upon this chamber, and not only upon the Senate and capital, but upon the whole country, and the intelligence of which, borne on the mysterious wires that underlie the sea, has been already carried to the remotest land and has aroused the profoundest sympathy wherever humanity weeps for friend, wherever liberty deplores an advocate. The oldest member of this body in continuous service, he who yesterday was the eldest, beloved for the graces of his personal character, admired for his genius and accomplishments, revered for the fidelity with which he adhered to his convictions, illustrious for his services to the republic and to the world, has crossed the dark river that divides us from the undiscovered country. Charles Sumner died yesterday. To-day, in humble submission to the Divine will, we meet to express our respect for his character, our veneration for his memory. To-morrow, with sorrowing steps and with sorrowing hearts, we shall bear him to that Massachusetts which he served so faithfully and which loved him so well, and to her soil, precious with the dust of patriotism and memory of letters and of art, of statesmanship and eloquence, we shall commit the body of one who thus is worthy to rest by the side of the noblest and best of those who, in the centuries of her history, have made her the model of a free Commonwealth, but the great duty which illustrates his life shall not lie with him, and never shall the earth cover the immortal principles to which he devoted every energy of his soul, the consummation and vindication of which, as his highest reward, a great God permitted him to witness.

Mr. President, this is not the time, nor is it an office of mine to pronounce the words that are due to this event. A future hour and more fitting utterance shall interpret to the American people the affection and regard of the Senate to our dead associate, and the homage which it renders his life and character. I, therefore, offer the following resolutions:

REMARKS OF MR. CONKLING.

Resolved, That a committee of —— members be appointed by the President, *pro tem.*, of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral Charles Sumner, a member of this body, which will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12:30 P. M., and the Senate will attend the same.

Resolved, As a further work of respect by the Senate for the memory of Charles Sumner and his long and distinguished services to his country, that his remains be removed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms and attended by a committee of Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, *pro tem.*, who shall have full power to carry these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Sherman said: Mr. President, I can say nothing, but will offer the following amendment to the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate these proceedings to the House of Representatives, and invite the House of Representatives to attend the funeral ceremonies in the Senate Chamber to-morrow.

REMARKS OF SENATOR CONKLING.

Mr. Conkling said: Mr. President, the absence of a committee of our members to-day, following the bier of one who once presided here, is quite enough to warn us of the fitness of pausing for a space from the din and business of the hour. It was my purpose to move that the Senate adjourn in observance of the funeral of Mr. Fillmore, but, in the meantime, we stand in the shadow of a greater grief. A man who has long held by a Senator of distinguished eminence, and by one of the most illustrious and honored of Americans. Surely it is fit that we should stop and pay to him all honors within our power. I venture to say, that no tribute can be paid to him in which I would not join sincerely and respectfully, and I second the resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, feeling quite unable to contribute anything to the graceful and eloquent announcement which has fallen from his lips.

The amendment of Mr. Schurz was adopted, and the resolutions as amended agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the President *pro tem.* was directed to fill the blank in the resolutions, as to the number of Senators to constitute the committee, and appoint the committee after adjournment.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE COMMITTEES.

The following Senators have been named by the President *pro tem.* of the Senate as the committee, on part of the Senate, to accompany Senator Sumner's remains to Boston: Messrs. Anthony, Schurz, Sargent, Sherman, Oglesby and Merrimon.

The President *pro tem.* of the Senate has named the following as the Senate Committee of Arrangements for Mr. Sumner's funeral: Messrs. Anthony, Schurz, Frelinghuysen, Morrill of Maine, Stevenson and Thurman. They will meet and make arrangements this afternoon.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The Senate Committee of Arrangements have made the following arrangements for the obsequies to-morrow: The remains of the deceased Senator will be conveyed by the Senate Committee of Arrangements to the rotunda of the Capitol, between 9 and 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will lie in state there until a few minutes before 12:30 P. M., when they will be carried to the Senate Chamber, preceded by the Chaplains of both Houses of Congress and the committee. The Senate Chamber will be appropriately draped, and extra chairs will be placed on the floor for the accommodation of members of the House of Representatives and the families of Senators. The President and his Cabinet, and the Justices of the Supreme Court will be invited to attend, and will occupy seats in the semi-circle in front of the presiding officer's desk. With the exception of the diplomatic and other galleries which are always reserved, the galleries of the Senate will be open to the public. The services, which will consist of brief prayers and readings from the Scriptures, will be conducted by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, and Rev. J. G. Butler, Chaplain of the House of Representatives. By special request of intimate personal friends of the deceased, no remarks will be made on the occasion. After the services, his remains will be conveyed to the railroad depot and taken to New York, *en route* to Boston, on a special train, to leave Washington immediately after the regular one o'clock train. Besides the committees appointed by the Senate and House, the remains will be accompanied to Boston by Major Ben. Perley Poore and other personal friends of deceased. It is understood that there will be no formal stoppage in New York city, and that the body will be conveyed, in advance, by special train to Boston, where it will lie in state in Faneuil Hall on Sunday.

The Committee of Arrangements and pall-bearers, attending the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Vice President of the United States, Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts, accompanied by their families, as mourners, and the Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress, will assemble at the late residence of the deceased Friday morning at nine o'clock, to attend the remains of the deceased to the Capitol.

The pall-bearers will be Senators Anthony, Schurz, Sargent, McCreery, Oglesby and Stockton.

Those specially invited to attend the funeral, are the President and members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court the diplomatic corps, the General of the army and the Admiral of the navy. The invitations to the two last named include an invitation to army and navy officers and officers of the marine corps, respectively.

The funeral arrangements will not permit the remains to stop at Philadelphia.

ADJOURNMENT OF SUPREME COURT.

Senator Carpenter this afternoon went into the Supreme Court room and moved that the court adjourn over to-morrow to attend the obsequies of Senator Sumner, and the court at once granted the motion.

Proceedings in the House.

The only allusion to Senator Sumner's death in the Chaplain's opening prayer, was an expression of thanks for the true and courageous men ever raised up to defend that which is just and right, and of hope that the dispensation over which the nation mourned to-day might be sanctified.

After the reading of the journal no business was entered upon, and no motion of any kind was made, but the members sat in their seats waiting, amid a murmur of conversation, for the expected message from the Senate announcing its action on the death of the Massachusetts Senator.

REMARKS OF MR. HOAR.

Soon a message was received from the Senate, and thereupon Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, rose and, in a tearful voice and with great sadness of manner, said: The event which the resolutions of the Senate announce fell upon the ear of this House and of the country yesterday with startling suddenness. To-day, wherever the news of it spread over this broad land, not only in this city among his associates in public councils, not only in the old Commonwealth of which he was the pride and ornament, but in many a quiet home, in many cabins of the poor and lowly there is to-day irrepressible tenderness and profound sorrow. There are many of us who have known and loved him, whom this event unfits for public duties or for any thoughts other than those of that pure life, that faithful public service, that assured immortality.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE.

In response to the invitation of the Senate, I offer these resolutions:

Resolved, That this House will attend the funeral of Charles Sumner, late Senator from Massachusetts, in the Senate Chamber to-morrow, and on its return to this House the Speaker shall declare the House adjourned.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed, who, with the members of the House from Massachusetts, shall accompany the body of the deceased Senator to its place of burial in that Commonwealth.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members and officers of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Speaker, remarking that the resolutions contemplated the attendance of the Massachusetts Representatives in a nearer capacity than as members of the House, appointed the following as the committee to accompany the body to Massachusetts: Messrs. Hurlbut, Hale of Maine, Foster, Rainey, Clayton, Scudder, Randall, Beck and Hancock.

The House thereupon adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT WILL ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

It is expected that the President will attend the funeral services of Senator Sumner, although the two have been as strangers since the San Domingo affair.

Public Action in Boston.

BOSTON, March 12.—The City Council to-day passed a series of resolutions on the death of Senator Sumner. Among them were the following:

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested at an early day to call a meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall to take such notice of this event as may be appropriate in view of the irreparable loss which the people of Massachusetts, and particularly of Boston, have sustained.

Resolved, That a joint special committee of City Council be appointed to act in co-operation with the Mayor and the State and national authorities in making arrangements for the funeral ceremonies, and such other tokens of respect as are due to the purity of his character and the greatness of his public services.

Proceedings in the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, March 12.—Neither branch of the Massachusetts Legislature transacted business to-day. On the assembling of the Senate, a message was received from the Governor, announcing the death of Senator Sumner, and paying an eloquent tribute to his memory. The message concludes as follows: "Gentlemen, you must have unspeakable satisfaction at this hour, in your recent action in the matter relative to the army register and national battle-flags. It was communicated to Mr. Sumner while he was in full possession of all his faculties, and we may well believe that he rejoiced in this vindication by his constituents, whom he had so long and so faithfully served."

General Banks offered the following:

Ordered, That the message of the Governor, communicating the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of Hon. Charles Sumner, senior Senator from Massachusetts, in the Congress of the United States, be referred to a special committee of five members of the Senate, with such members as may be appointed by the House of Representatives with instructions to consider and report what measures it may be expedient and proper to adopt, as a recognition of the important services of the distinguished Senator, and as a public acknowledgment of the grateful esteem in which his memory and character are held by the people of this Commonwealth. Adopted by both Houses without debate.

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held in Faneuil Hall Saturday noon. All citizens, without distinctions of party, are co-operating to have all proper respect paid to the deceased Senator.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

and numerous societies have taken action in regard to the sad event.

New York Pays Her Tribute.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Mayor Havemeyer to-day telegraphed to Mr. Dawes, requesting that the committee having charge of the arrangements for Senator Sumner's funeral, upon arrival here, allow time for the remains to lie in state in the Governor's room, in order to give the citizens an opportunity to view the face of the dead.

The Governor's room has been draped in mourning. Flags are flying at half-mast all day from public and private buildings, and from the shipping in the harbor.

The Chamber of Commerce has called a special meeting for to-morrow, to take action on the death of the distinguished statesman.

Philadelphia Offers Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The authorities of this city have passed a resolution tendering the use of Independence Hall for the reception of the remains of Senator Sumner, in transit from Washington.

Honors in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—The Court of General Sessions was closed to-day, and flags placed at half-mast, in consequence of the death of Mr. Sumner.

Comments in England.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Times* to-day publishes a laudatory obituary article on the late Charles Sumner. Referring to the disputes between England and the United States, the *Times* says: "Mr. Sumner was not able to judge us dispassionately, and we, possibly, have

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1874.

THE Democracy of New Hampshire stood on a free rum platform during the recent campaign, and worked it vigorously in their interest. The *Post* terms their supposed success a great victory.

THE exports of domestic produce from the port of New York for the week ending on Wednesday, amounted to $5,338,161, against $5,398,814 for the corresponding week of 1873 —a slight falling off.

VARIOUS unsavory rumors are busy with the name of ex-Governor JOHN T. HOFFMAN, of New York, and hints at his possible indictment for indirect complicity in some of the fraudulent jobs of TWEED are thrown out. Next!

THE people of New York are bewailing the "defective terminal facilities" of their commerce. We don't see why they should, however; for, even according to their own accounts of the matter, the commercial supremacy of the Empire metropolis is gradually drawing to an end.

THE people of Massachusetts are mightily exercised lest New York capitalists and merchants should steal their big hole, the Hoosac tunnel, away from them, and the papers demand the passage of a constitutional provision that it shall not pass out of the ownership or control of the State by any lease, sale, or contract whatever.

THE fact that the English troops "left Coomassie without one article of plunder," is sufficiently accounted for upon the hypothesis that there was nothing for the soldiers to bag except the King's three thousand three hundred and thirty-three wives—and that this was not exactly the kind of loot that the victors most wished for.

OF THE assembling of councils and conventions there is no end. The "National Council of the Sovereigns of Industry" is now in session at Springfield, Connecticut, with delegates from twelve or fifteen States. Is not too much reliance being placed on mere associational apparatus, for the remedying of evils and the accomplishment of reforms, and too little on the work and worth of the individual? It begins to look a good deal like it.

THE House Judiciary Committee having found that the charges against Judge DURELL were not sustained by the evidence, it is more improbable than ever that Congress will take any action in the Louisiana matter, at least in the manner suggested by Senator CARPENTER. Whatever faults may attach to the KELLOGG government, it is certain that his administration has benefited the State, been acceptable to its business classes generally, and possesses far better claims to recognition than anything else which the malcontents have proposed.

ALTHOUGH New York is the great money center of the country, it is noticeable that an immense sum is paid in Boston twice a year, in the shape of dividends. The number of different corporations paying dividends and interest the current month is not large, but the aggregate foots up between three and four millions of dollars. United States pensions, both for soldiers and sailors, are also being paid, amounting to the snug sum of $350,000 for Massachusetts, and the aggregate of the other New England States will be nearly as much more. The paying of so large a sum in dividends, etc., helps to keep the money market easy.

IT APPEARS that the manufacture of domestic liquors was carried on half a century ago to a much greater extent in proportion to the population than it is to-day. The New York *World* shows that in 1820 but $2,500,000 capital was invested in manufactures, of which one-sixth was devoted to the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, a ratio seventy times greater than to-day; while a further comparison between the population in 1820 and 1870 shows the capital now invested in the production of fermented liquors to be only twice as large now as fifty years ago, although the population has increased ten-fold. This is contrary to the impression which has popularly prevailed concerning this subject.

A GOOD many rumors have lately been in circulation, to the effect that Secretary RICHARDSON would shortly retire from the Treasury Department. These, however, would now seem to be definitely set at rest by the fact that the Secretary has written a letter defining his policy with regard to the financial situation, which will be laid before the Senate Finance Committee in a day or two, in reply to the memorials presented to Congress from the merchants and bankers of New York, asking for legislation to fix the limit of the legal tender circulation, and therefore to take away the power now possessed by the Secretary to expand or contract the volume at will. He argues against inflation and in opposition to restricting his control of the so-called reserve—but the important point in regard to the document is, that the President has written a letter indorsing the views of the Secretary—which seems affirmatively to settle the question whether the latter is to remain in the Treasury.

"WITH the fall of the Redan of the Republican Sebastopol," says the New York *Express*, referring to the New Hampshire election, "the fate of the rest of the fortress is sealed." The returns are as yet quite indeterminate; but it is probable that there has been no choice for Governor by the popular vote, and that the Legislature will be slightly Republican—in which event the election of Gen. MCCRARY, in June, may be considered certain. But even if the Democracy should have a majority in the Legislature—insuring the selection of Governor WESTON—the fact really affords no valid ground for the roseate expectations of the *Express*. In 1871 the Democratic party carried that State by a plurality of 807; but the very next year the Republicans had a clear majority of 1,149 on the vote for Governor, and in November they gave President GRANT 5,443 majority. There is no great harm in counting unhatched chickens, perhaps; but it is rank foolishness to include them among one's assets.

A FEW days ago a Chicago provision dealer charged, through the columns of one of the papers of that city, that much of the meat packed in that market was unfit for shipment, notwithstanding that every consignment is accompanied by a certificate of inspection which amounts to a guarantee on the part of the Board of Trade that the same was in a sound condition. The publication of the charge created a great commotion among the Board, and a committee was appointed to ascertain who was the author, and bring him before the Board to apologize. No difficulty was experienced in making the discovery, or in getting him to present himself before their high mightinesses; but instead of retracting his statement, as he was expected to do, he adhered to it inflexibly, insisting that he had told nothing but the truth. And now they are worrying themselves over the injuries which these revelations are likely to work to the packing trade of that city. It seems very hard for the average Chicago trader to comprehend the fact that honesty is really the best policy.

THE marked and constant progress which the enterprising young city of Indianapolis has made within the past few years, is among the most notable features of Western development. The annual report of the Board of Trade of that city, just published, shows that while in 1870 it had 52,000 inhabitants, it has now, at the end of a little over three years, a total population of 80,000. It has, also, nearly a score of manufactories of iron ware, which consumed last year 47,000 tons of pig iron. It has seventeen miles of street railways; forty-five to fifty miles of improved streets were completed last year; and there are completed several miles of sewers. There is a manufacturing capital of $10,210,693, doing a business of $21,634,238, and employing nearly 6,000 hands; and the aggregate sales of boots and shoes, books and stationery, crockery ware, clothing, dry goods furniture, grain, groceries, provisions, hardware, leather, lumber and other brands of merchandise, amounted in 1873 to upwards of a hundred and seven millions of dollars. The prosperity of Indianapolis is evidently founded upon a solid and permanent basis.

A CABLE telegram from England to the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, stated that ex-Premier GLADSTONE would, if his health permitted, resume the leadership of the Liberal party in 1875. We do not, however, consider it at all probable that the defeated Minister will ever again in the future play any very prominent part in the political history of that country. The late election was a veritable revolution. Mr. GLADSTONE assumed the reins of government five years ago with a majority of upwards of a hundred, and when he appealed to the country he still had a majority of between sixty and seventy; and yet his old antagonist, DISRAELI, succeeds to his post with a clear majority of fifty-six. There can hardly be any gainsaying of this verdict—for it was against the Premier himself, rather than the Liberal party, that it was pronounced. Five years ago his name was a tower of strength, and he was at once the favorite of the nation and the idol of his party. During this brief space he has managed to disgust the former and alienate the latter to such an extent that it is almost certain he can never regain his former position. Moreover, he is getting well into years, and if, as the prospect now is, the Conservatives retain their ascendancy for seven or fourteen years, he would, at the end of that period, be altogether too old to come again to the front, and take the leadership of the party of the new generation that will then have grown up.

THE LATE CHARLES SUMNER.

Some years must elapse before anything like an entirely just and complete estimate of the late Senator SUMNER'S merits and services can be either formed or accepted by a majority of the American people. In the meantime, concerning certain points in his character and career, there cannot be much if any important difference of opinion. Peculiar interest attaches to his history as that of an American public man who did not belong to the class of the so-styled self-made. His immediate progenitors for several generations were people of culture, living and moving in the most intelligent and influential society of their locality, and their locality was one of the most ancient American settlements, with a population more or less attentive to education from the beginning. One of the most eminent American authors long ago pointed out the ample illustrations which New England affords of the familiar physiological truth, that intellectual refinement and habits, if not intellectual strength, are transmitted from father to son, and that the offspring of educated ancestors, other things being equal, start in the career of study and mental improvement from a vantage ground which they owe to their birth. Some have carried this notion so far as to contend that it takes as many generations to make a scholar as, according to the old world dictum, it takes to make a gentleman. Whether the speculation be founded in fact or fancy, CHARLES SUMNER was one of the comparatively few prominent American public men who could be referred to in its illustration. As a boy he also enjoyed the advantage of being prepared for college in the Boston Latin school, one of the small number of American public schools in which the traditional English methods of classical education were, in those days, closely imitated by competent masters. He was, we may add, distinguished in the school for proficiency and industry.

We need not repeat the details of his career, which are already familiar to all who have been wont to take interest in the man. Having spent his youth in an atmosphere of knowledge and intellectual activity; having been thoroughly prepared for the pursuits of the university before entering upon them, and having never relaxed in the patient industry which formed a leading trait of his disposition, he had at Harvard few, if any rivals in either scholarship or knowledge. He seems to have been still more distinguished at the Law school in which he became a lecturer on law soon after he had ceased to be a pupil. The appointment he appears to have owed to Mr. Justice STORY, professor in the school, who, as his letters show, had formed a very high opinion of Mr. SUMNER'S abilities and legal learning. It may, however, be confidently inferred that the young lecturer did himself and his patrons credit, from the fact that on the death of Judge STORY, he declined overtures for the succession to the chair of that illustrious jurist. There is probable reason for the supposition that this flattering proposal was declined because Mr. SUMNER desired to perfect his education by a residence of some time in Europe. He spent three years abroad, diligently using his opportunities, and on his return home he devoted himself with characteristic diligence to various labors appropriate to his profession. He prepared new editions of several law books, wrote on legal bibliography, edited a law review, published reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court, etc.

It does not appear that he ever distinguished himself at all in the contests of the bar, that he was ever an able advocate. He was, it should seem, deficient in the promptitude of resource and in the fluency of extemporary speech which are essential to eminence at the bar. The want of them no diligence in research or power of acquisition can compensate, and Mr. SUMNER no doubt early discovered that he must find some other arena than that of the courts wherein to display his peculiar talents. A man of commanding presence and powerful voice, as well as of richly cultivated mind, he possessed some of the most important elements of an orator. Having carefully prepared an oration on an interesting subject, and committed it to memory, he could deliver it in a manner well adapted to produce a profound impression. And so long ago as in 1845 or '46, when he prepared his oration on the "True Grandeur of Nations," as an assault upon the warlike policy of the Democratic party towards Mexico, Mr. SUMNER showed that he had found his oratorical sphere. Though severely criticised even by admiring friends of the author, as betraying imperfect appreciation of real life and as injudicious in the extravagance of some of its doctrines, the speech attracted very general attention. In Boston and Massachusetts generally, it served to point out the author as a man likely destined for great services, and it was speedily followed by other orations marked by similar characteristics, which more than confirmed first impressions. The polished English of the speeches, unimpeachable unless on the score of excessive finish, and the high-flown moral fervor, Puritanism modernized and ornamented with classical decorations, additionally admired them to the latitude of their origin. The orator early began to be thought of as the man not only to succeed WEBSTER in the Senate, but to fill a place there which WEBSTER, with all his great qualities, could not fill.

For several years before, in 1851, Mr. SUMNER became Mr. WEBSTER'S successor in the Senate, he had been accustomed to denounce slavery, with only such reservation as became a statesman brought up to respect the constitutional Constitution. The encroachments of the slave power furnished a subject admirably adapted to his elaborate style of eloquence, and the subject became the foundation of his world-wide reputation. In the very article of time he took his place in the Senate to say again and again what the better portion of the American people either desired to have said or recognized as the utterance appropriate to the stage which the prolonged conflict had reached. He was for years the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the Senate, and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say of him what has been said by a harsh critic, that "the energy of his character and the prestige of his learning and eloquence were largely instrumental in making the Republican party what it became." At any rate, when Mr. SUMNER was announced to deliver a great speech, not only the galleries but every available standing place in the Senate Chamber were thronged as in the days of CLAY and WEBSTER. Most elaborate efforts his speeches were, but to perceive much eloquence in them or even extraordinary intellect they had to be heard or read in the burning atmosphere of partisan strife concerning a question not only political but moral as well. Great amplitude of information and admirable clearness of statement are characteristics of nearly all his speeches. But the information is often so abundant as to be superfluous, the statement is often too intense even for oratory, the literary allusions are often forced and pedantic, and the most friendly reader could hardly be impressed with the originality of thought or grasp of intellect displayed. Nor can it be fairly denied that in his speeches in the Senate Mr. SUMNER frequently overstepped the limits which a refined and generous nature would have respected, in denouncing persons and institutions disliked by him. It is as we have already said, considerable time must yet elapse before his activity can be justly judged. We doubt not, however, that when the time shall come for fairly estimating his worth, he will be allowed to have possessed many of the essential elements of a great character, and to have rendered his country ever memorable services. And over and above his patriotic services, his example is and, we may trust, will long remain, a precious heritage to those of his compatriots who may aspire to eminence in public life. He spoke boldly against wrong when speaking cost not only bitter reproach but great peril, and though exposed to extraordinary temptations, no suspicion even of sordid motives ever attached to his conduct.

MESSRS. AUGUST SCHANSTEIN and H. H. Roberts, of Michigan City, Ind., have been experimenting for some time with a new device for propelling canalboats by steam, and on Saturday last gave a public exhibition of their invention. The trial is spoken of as entirely successful, and arrangements are being made to give a similar exhibition before the Canal Commissioners of Illinois, Indiana and New York. The device can be attached to all styles of canalboats, large or small, loaded or empty, and singly or for the purpose of towing several together. Of course, if the claim of the inventors are well founded, they will revolutionize canal transportation. Governor DIX and the Chairman of the Canal Committee on Canals in the New York Legislature, have both turned their attention to the matter, and have written letters of inquiry regarding the invention. The proposed public trial before prominent experts will probably determine the claim of the parties. It need hardly be said that a line of canals traversing the continent, and navigated by boats and barges propelled at a rapid rate by steam, would effectually settle the question of cheap transportation.

The Financial Problem.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

During our late war we had many civilian writers on military tactics, whose crude theories were very properly ridiculed by military men, and their authors condemned for presuming to criticise the conduct of affairs, about which they had no means of forming a correct judgment. But there is a kind of self-assertion in our financial world at present that, we beg leave to say, is not so well founded. We are told that neither legislators nor people understand finance, and that our bankers and business men engaged in large operations are the only competent judges on this subject. We believe, however, that the same questions that are now coming up before the country, and that affect the pockets of every one, are being solved every day by plain common sense people in their own private transactions on a small scale. And we believe they can come to a proper conclusion, on a plain question of business or morals, as well as the largest operators on Wall street, and perhaps it will be all the more unbiased, for the reason that they have no ax to grind by expansion or contraction of the currency. Now let us, for the nonce, "put ourselves in place of" the nation. We will suppose one of us owes $2,500, which he will not be able to pay for a number of years. He has borrowed $2,000, for which he pays a rate of interest that is satisfactory to the lender. He can get the other $500 at the same rate, but does not want to pay interest for it, and, therefore, says to his creditors, wait and I will pay you as soon as I can, I cannot say when, but here is a certificate without interest, which you can hold until I can pay it, or give it to your neighbor for its face, and it will do you and him as well as the money, and he says to the men who hold his notes bearing interest, you can give your creditors certificates, which I will verify, or you can loan them and get interest for them, and so you will get interest from me, and the interest on the same amount of indebtedness from outsiders. But, in time he finds he cannot borrow at as low a rate of interest as his neighbors who pay all their debts on demand, either by their earnings or by borrowing from those who cannot use all they have profitably in their own business. Indeed, on a fair calculation, he loses twice the interest on the $500, by the increased rate he pays on the $2,000. He believes if the $500 were paid, or he were honest enough to pay interest for it somewhere else, and pay those who use it now as money, all he needs could be borrowed at six per cent. instead of nine. And besides all his notes would pass from hand to hand as well as gold, or better, for whenever they stopped the holder would receive the accrued interest until the day it was passed, whereas his certificates of indebtedness, to be paid at no certain time, and with no interest, are at a discount. Should he not pay his debts, or pay interest until he does? Now enlarge the figures, and the position of the government is stated by that of the individual. Government bonds, bearing five per cent., are to-day worth more than their face in gold, and 20 per cent. more than greenbacks, and, if the latter were funded, all the debt would be borrowed as well, at 5-35, which is a fair market rate, for a nation whose credit is sustained. And these bonds would be worth their face in gold, as a circulating medium, which purpose, being of equal value, they would then justly serve. The holder of a one hundred dollar bond would get one cent each and every day he held it, or a fifty dollar bond would earn a cent for each two days, and below that we would have gold for every one in abundance, as it would be shorn of its premium and would pass around without reserve, the urgency being to pass it and keep the bonds. But we have borrowed money from the national banks and they have issued notes, and we let them do it, and they will say: "what will you do about it." Just this: you have our bonds, which you can keep if you wish, and we will pay you principal and interest, as stated therein. Or, if you prefer, we will exchange them for 3-65 bonds, if we can agree on their relative value. But we never told you that you could continue on to issue paper, without redemption in gold, as long as you choose, and we now conclude no paper should be issued, as legal tender, payable on demand in gold, or otherwise, except by the use of interest bearing government bonds as currency. For if only dollar for dollar be issued, it does not pay, and if more be issued, too many may call at once, and yet be unable to pay, and there is a panic, which is no joke for you or the country. But if redemption of all the currency be stipulated for by the government, with interest and principal payable at stated times, the accrued interest being a legal tender along with the bond to a holder, until paid at its stated time, preparation can always be made for redemption in gold, as the time for it is known in advance. Expansion of this currency can only result from the actual earnings of the country, unless the government increase its debt. These earnings may bring bonds from abroad, by paying their gold value for them, which is only expansion, so far as increase of gold would be, or in other words, is legitimate. No detriment to our banking interests need be apprehended from this arrangement, but on the contrary, the element of increased stability in our finances, would make the business of banking more desirable.

Geological Survey.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Governor said a good thing in his message when he recommended a geological survey. Nothing is of greater importance to the State of Pennsylvania, and nothing more worthy of consideration by the Legislature. It is time something were done to procure a survey. Pennsylvania is strangely behind-hand in this matter, when she ought to take the lead, from the vast magnitude of her mineral resources. A systematic and thorough investigation of the geology of each county, by men of scientific attainments, the results to be printed in a convenient form, accompanied by maps, etc., would be of great and lasting value to the citizens of this Commonwealth, and it is idle for legislators to withhold these benefits from the people on the ground that they will be turned to profitable account by men of capital. We want capitalists to work our mines of coal and iron, else they will remain undeveloped. We want geological specimens with which to found a State museum at Harrisburg, and want to duplicate specimens for our normal schools and colleges. We want our fossils figured and described, our minerals and our soils analyzed; and we want to know about the structure of our mountain chains. We want to know the extent and value of our coal fields, and their deposits, and we want the outcrop of all our formations accurately laid down upon maps, so that we may know where certain minerals exist or may be looked for. Then we shall not have the spectacle presented of thousands of dollars wasted annually in the fruitless search for minerals in places where an experienced geologist would know at once that no such thing could be found. In the writer's own county (Tioga) nearly three thousand dollars have been expended during the past year in exploring for coal in the Chemung Group, the horizon of which is known to be many hundred feet below the coal-bearing rocks. Another thousand has been expended in searching for gold, silver, iron, leads, etc., where it was plain to the practiced eye that none of these minerals existed. Tioga is no exception, for in nearly every county in the State fully as great a sum is wasted every year. Then, let us have a survey, as our Governor has wisely suggested, and one that shall be worthy of the great State of Pennsylvania.

One word more, Mr. Editor. The success of such a survey would depend in a great measure upon the geologist in charge. It is important, therefore, that a man be placed in this position whose abilities as a scientist are unquestioned. There is a gentleman living in Philadelphia, with whom we are personally unacquainted, but whose reputation extends beyond our shores, and who is considered an authority among geologists everywhere. He is a worthy associate of such men as Leidy, Hall and Newberry, and probably no man living has a better knowledge of the structural geology of our State. I refer to Prof. J. P. Lesley. With him for State Geologist, success would be guaranteed.

Very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW SHERWOOD,
Geologist in charge of field work on New York State Survey.

A Big Clerical Job.

Mr. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, has now, and has had at times, forty clerks and copyists at work for two months, preparing a list of delinquent importers in all the districts in the country, in answer to the resolution of Senator Bayard. The report will contain the name of every delinquent from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1872, and cover several thousand pages of names and figures. The papers show the gross proceeds received, duties, costs and expenses of collection, net amount paid into the Treasury, amount paid to the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor and informer, total distributed, and the United States share in the Treasury. The papers are so voluminous that they will weigh several hundred pounds. One will show the amount of delinquent dues collected for the ten years referred to, and the cost of collection in every custom house in the country.

THE Railroad Commissioner of Michigan, after thoroughly investigating the subject in all its bearings, has come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to devise any measure for the regulation of freights that would be of just application to all of the roads, and that even separate rates of tariff on each road would be productive of great injury to the material interests of the State. He therefore asks to be relieved of the responsibility of fixing rates of fare. The reasons given are conclusive and will be found to exist in Illinois and every other State in the Union. The people of Michigan are to be congratulated that this officer has given the subject such a thorough examination, and come to such a sensible conclusion.

A PRACTICALLY fireproof joist, invented by Mr. Walker, promises to be an important addition to the means of erecting approximately fireproof edifices. This consists of a slip of wood five inches wide by five eighths of an inch thick, bolted between two flanged strips of quarter-inch iron, making a beam quite as strong as those of wood ordinarily employed. The iron sides, in addition to affording strength, it is claimed, render the joist substantially fireproof, while the center of wood affords the means of putting down floors and nailing on laths in the usual manner. The impediment to the manufacture of these joists heretofore has been the difficulty of rolling the flanged iron sides. This, however, has been successfully overcome, and the new invention promises to come into rapid use.

Kate Field says Castelar's jaw lacks force Compared with her own, she probably means.

SPRING.

The green grass blades squirm
With joy at the dawn of day,
(For the most impulsive ever
Of the flowers of the field are they,)
Lisp'd it low to their lazy
Neighbors that, flat on the ground,
Dandelion and daisy,
Lay still in a slumber sound;
But soon, as a ripple of shadow
Runs over the whispering wheat,
The rumor ran over the meadow
With its numberless flutteriess feet:
It was told by the water-cresses
To the brooklet that, in and out
Of his garrulous green recesses,
For gossip was gadding about;
And the brooklet, full of the matter,
Spread it about with pride;
But he stopped to gossip and chatter,
And turned so often aside,
That his news got there before him
Ere his journey down was done;
And young leaves in the vale laugh'd o'er him,
"We know it! The snow is gone!"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"He is a fool who thinks, by force or skill,
To turn the current of a woman's will."

The remains of Dr. Livingstone are to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

Applications for passports at the Department of State are increasing daily.

The Ohio Legislature has declared that no "scratching" of tickets shall be legal hereafter, unless done with ink.

Miniature sewing machines, by which children may make their dolls' clothing, are a new thing in the market.

The "female umbrella makers" of New York are on a strike. No report of the male umbrella business is received.

"More whisky, better whisky, cheaper whisky," is the platform of a popular Democratic orator of Tennessee.

Appearances indicate that during the coming season there will be a great stampede of artists to Europe and California.

The private bills introduced in Congress this session, are largely to settle pensions upon deserving veterans or their families.

The next "inter-State collegiate oratorical contest," or season of sophomorical gush, will be held at the Iowa State University.

Fifty-four per cent. of all the expenditures of the government are on account of expenses growing directly out of the late war.

Caleb Cushing sailed direct for France, thus avoiding landing in England. Did he expect Cockburn would be waiting for him?

The spring trade of the New England boot and shoe dealers is quite as large as all but a few sanguine manufacturers expected it.

The Congressional Temperance Society has now on its roll, pledged to total abstinence, one-fourth of all the members of Congress.

The largest craft ever constructed for lake service, is now being built at Marine City for the grain trade between Chicago and Buffalo.

Mutual cremation societies are forming in New York, and the members are burning with zeal to put their theory in practice—on each other.

Andy Johnson's Tennessee friends seem bound to make him Senator, Congressman, or Governor, they don't appear to care much which.

New Orleans devotes quite a lengthy article to its first strawberry festival. That is nothing to boast of, we had several here more than six months ago.

A number of the foreign ambassadors at Washington will spend the summer abroad, having secured leave of absence from their governments.

There are said to be secrets worth millions of dollars connected with the New York *Graphic's* process. If we were the *Graphic* we should sell 'em.

They are having the same trouble in Australia between Chinese cheap labor and the dearer European labor, that we had in California not long since.

More than a hundred people are drinking warm blood at the Boston abattoir for various diseases, and there is a fair building a hotel to accommodate the patients.

It is affirmed that the best State Librarian Indiana has ever had is the present incumbent, a lady, who has transformed the library from "a dirty kennel to a fine reading room."

Last Tuesday the stages from Harrisonburg to Staunton, Virginia, were draped in mourning, it being the last trip on the road, on account of the opening of the Valley Railroad.

An English genius has invented a fuse to be used as a fire-alarm in private houses. A New Yorker experimenting the other day with this protective fuse burned his house up.

Gill-nets, with an aggregate length of one hundred miles, are stretched across the waters of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and have yielded no less than fifty tons of fish within the past two months.

This is the percentage of soldiers unable to read and write in the several European armies: Prussia, 3.84; Russia, 11.85; Spain, 50.00; Italy, 35.00; Great Britain and Ireland, 13.00; France, 25.00.

There is a daily average of fifty-eight and a half tons of mail dispatched from the New York postoffice. There are days of every week in the year when one hundred tons are received and dispatched.

Compulsory education is the programme in Pennsylvania. Most people think she needs something of that sort.—*Boston Post.* Compulsory morality is what seems to be needed in Massachusetts.

The anthracite coal year extends from the 1st of March to the 1st of December. The prices at the opening of this year are from fourteen to twenty cents higher than those of last year at the same period.

A curious feature of the Texas cattle trade is that many who are engaged in it do not own an acre of the land. They brand and mark their cattle, and turn them loose on the unenclosed prairies to multiply and increase.

Within the four past years 23,152 Italians have emigrated to the United States. It is estimated that, including California and the Territories, there are now about 100,000 of this artistic and enterprising race living in this country.

There is a Mormon revival in Michigan. Some of the most wealthy families have been converted. An emigrant train will soon start by the overland route to the valley of Salt Lake. They will take about one million dollars with them.

A heated local dispute is raging in San Francisco over the alleged illegal action of the Treasurer of the city and county in depositing several hundred thousand dollars of public funds in a bank. Mass meetings are being held, and the whole city is excited.

PERSONAL.

Thomas C. Connery, who for three years past has acted capably as managing editor of the New York *Herald*, is to leave for Europe in a few weeks to benefit his health. John Russell Young is to succeed him.

Captain John Brakas, the first licensed navigator on Lake Superior, and who used to sail the schooner Astor for the American Fur Company, was present at a recent old settlers' reunion in Michigan. He is now eighty years old.

The last public appearance of ex-President Fillmore was in Indianapolis. He was the President of the Louisville Blanton Duncan Commercial Convention in the year 1871 and when en route home, via that city, was tendered and accepted a public reception.

The South Bend *Register* says that Colfax will not, although repeatedly urged, be a candidate for Congress, "with its exacting responsibilities and uncharitableness." He insists on being left out of all political calculations, except as "a high private" and a voter.

When lovely woman stoops to office holding, she may be suspected the same as any other public servant. Miss Belle Murray, who has been acting as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of McLean county, Illinois, is charged with embezzlement, and her trial is in progress at Bloomington.

The filial tenderness of Mary Kane, of New Haven, Connecticut, is truly touching. She desired to elope with a party already married with a wife, but would not budge until she had seen her old and feeble mother provided for. And so she had her placed in the alms-house.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, is leisurely en route from the South to Washington, by way of St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and our own city. His health is greatly improved by his trip to the everglades of Florida, and the sun and sea winds have bronzed "old Honesty" into new life and vigor.

It is fortunate for Rubinstein that he has returned to Europe, for a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper has discovered a young lady in that city who plays, in the correspondent's estimation, far better than Miss Mehlig or Miss Krebs, and will soon make Rubinstein tremble for his laurels. She has not yet played in public.

It is remarkable that ex-President Cespedes, of the Cuban republic, was betrayed to his death by one of the very race to whose freedom he was battling. When a lawyer at Manzanillo, his early reputation was won as the officially appointed counsel for accused slaves. Subsequently he was the leader in emancipation; and at last he has died by the treachery of a negro prisoner.

It is now intimated that Nellie Grant's marriage is fixed for next month. Indeed, the names of the bridesmaids are given. Miss Barnes, daughter of the Surgeon General of the Army; Miss Cooke, daughter of H. D. Cooke; the Misses Borie, nieces of the ex-Secretary of the Navy; and Miss Drexel, of Philadelphia, are the five attendants said to have been chosen. This will be the second wedding at the White House since it was built for the use of the Chief Magistrate. The first was that of President Monroe's daughter, Miss Maria Monroe, who married her cousin, Mr. Gouverneur, of New York, in March, 1820.

STATE NEWS.

A new Baptist church is talked of in Huntingdon.

Juniata county is to have a new court house.

Unler's furnace, at Easton, went into blast on the 5th inst.

All the whisky shops in Tidioute have been closed.

Rawle's furnace, Sharpsville, has been blown in.

Philadelphia has had a "temperance doughnut" party.

A patent molasses factory is in operation in Wilkesbarre.

Thirty applicants for a place on the police in one ward of Allentown.

The Washington *Advance* will hereafter be known as the *Observer*.

The Rev. Wm. Hance, the veteran canal missionary, is in Luzerne county.

Norristown is complaining at the bill posters for sticking bills on the street shade trees.

The lumber production along the Delaware and throughout Wayne county is now about equal to previous seasons.

William Walmsley, of Byberry, Bucks county, killed 173 muskrats during the winter just ended.

A Chester county cow got at the meal-tub, and ate so much as to cause her death forty-eight hours later.

Ninety-eight persons have joined the M. E. church at Sharpsville during the revival now in progress.

A sewing school is about to be opened under the patronage of the Scranton Y. M. C. A.

Only ten straight tickets were polled at the recent election in Northumberland. The rest were all scratched and pasted.

The annual session of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Conference will be held at Altoona, on Wednesday, March 18.

Mr. Jesse Ramstine, of East Nantmeal, Chester county, has according to the *Phœnix*, raspberry vines that measure twenty-two feet in length.

Huntingdon's new journal, the *Local News*, made its appearance on Tuesday. It is small, but full of interesting matter. Hugh Lindsay is editor and publisher.

Mrs. Belford, widow of the late Judge Belford, of Mauch Chunk, has given one thousand dollars toward a new organ for the Presbyterian church of that place.

Col. Frank Burr, of the Pottsville *Standard*, having been forbidden to do newspaper work for a time, is acting as business manager for the Vescelius concert troupe.

The police of Wilkesbarre are making an organized raid on the lewd women who do much abound there, with the expressed intention of ridding the town of their presence.

Philip McGee, a flagman, fell from a freight train at Kittanning Point, on Tuesday, and slipped down a declivity a distance of fifty feet, receiving probably fatal injuries.

Edward Scott, aged forty, and insane, escaped from his keepers at Sand Banks, Luzerne county, on Monday, and is believed to have drowned himself.

The oldest member of the Chester county bar still living is Jesse Conard, who was admitted August 2, 1819. The oldest in practice is Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., who was admitted May 2, 1825.

Rev. William Hoppe, of Lancaster, has hopped into a libel suit against Joseph Byer. Joseph swore to something before an Alderman which the reverened gentleman considers libelous.

At Bristol, recently, four men while engaged in placing a pump in position, were precipitated twenty-five feet into the well, with the pump on the top of them. Strange to say, they sustained but slight injury.

Wm. Fiske, of Erie City, who has been sentenced to the penitentiary for an attempted outrage on his daughter, has a wife (insane), three daughters, father-in-law, mother-in-law and sister-in-law in the alms house.

On February 5th Wm. Crawford, of Peters township, Washington county, ate his sixty-fourth yearly supper in the house in which he was born, on ground that has neither been bought or sold. Rather remarkable.

J. Audubon Davis, Esq., for some time past managing editor of the Pottsville *Standard*, has resigned his position on that paper, with the intention of resuming his former place as managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

A wife in Greenfield township, Erie county recently left her Cupps and eloped with another man. The disconsolate Cupps went after her and brought her home and they are now a couple of the happiest Cupps you ever saw, sir.

Adam Lenny, of Easton, tried to commit suicide, one day last week, first by hanging, then by throwing himself in front of a railway train, and lastly by drowning, but was baiked in each attempt by the interference of friends.

Luzerne county does a big law business. For the year 1873 there were 6,300 civil cases on the argument list. For the October term alone there were 3,200 cases. In the Quarter Session and Oyer and Terminer for the same year there were 1,171 cases.

A servant girl in the employ of Judge L. D. Weimore, at Warren, broke a kerosene lamp, last Sunday evening, and was instantly enveloped in flames, being very seriously, perhaps fatally burned. The Judge hastened to her assistance, and was badly burned himself.

The Altoona *Radical* understands that the effects of the late Johnstown *Voice* have been purchased for the *Echo* establishment in that city, and that the *Echo* will soon appear under new management with J. F. Campbell, Esq., the old publisher of the *Voice*, as publisher.

A "clergyman" was arrested in Schuylkill Haven one night the early part of the week for trying to kick in the door of a church of another denomination than that to which he belonged. Hence his arrest. He was rescued, however, before the policeman got him to the lock-up.

One John Rafferty, of New Philadelphia, says the Tamaqua *Item*, issues a challenge that for one hundred dollars he can eat more fat and drink more whisky than any other man or woman in Berks or Schulkill county. He wants to make the trial on the 17th inst., at Cressona Park, between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon.

The following extract from a letter, written by a Snyder county schoolmaster to one of his colleagues, is published in an exchange as authentic: "Where is that Key you used fore the Stodard Primary Arithmetic you are a regular Pusillamus calling a History a dictionary hurrah fore Dutch Mahonoy School Teacher Teaching 3 terms and not as much as learn your pupils the Multiplication Table."

On Friday night Mrs. Sarah Kneedler, of North Wales, Montgomery county, drowned herself in Wissahickon creek. Mrs. K. was about seventy years of age, and for several months has been considered mentally unsound, so much so that on the night in question she was locked in the room to prevent escape. Being unable to open the door she leaped from the second story window.

A dispatch from Petrolia to the Titusville *Herald* says: The McGarney well, on the extreme eastern edge of the fourth sand belt, measures only 342 barrels during the past twenty-four hours. This well was rated at 600 barrels when struck, but is declining rapidly. There is only one other well on the entire belt doing over 200 barrels per day. The total daily production of fourth sand wells is less than 4,000 barrels per day, against 15,000 barrels in December last. This is all the more remarkable as the chief development of the region during the past three months has been on this territory, and it is but an indication of the result which may be expected from the development now commencing in other sections.

A letter from Warren to the Erie *Dispatch* contains the following: That commodity, known in the lumber region as "square timber," will fall far behind the demand this spring. This article can only be got to market by plenty of snow, on which to draw it to the banks of the streams, from whence it is floated to the many steam mills along the Allegheny and Ohio, there to be sawed into short and long building timber, as the market demands. Boards, plank, shingles, &c., can be shipped by rail all over the country, but not so with this timber, varying from one to four feet in diameter, and from twenty to seventy feet in length. The brief space of time in which it could be moved last winter will tend to diminish the supply fully three-fourths. So look out for unparalleled prices.

The Sinking Saved.

The combination of tonic, alterative and stimulating properties in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, especially adapts that famous specific to the cure of chronic forms of disease, when the strength needful of a long protracted morbid habit is to be surmounted. In chronic dyspepsia and liver complaint, and in chronic constipation and other obstinate diseases, it is beyond all comparison the best remedy that can be taken. As a means of restoring the strength and nervous energy of persons wasting and sinking under the debilitating effects of painful disorders, this standard vegetable invigorant is confessedly unequalled. The permanent tonics included in the preparation are associated with a diffusible stimulant absolutely pure, and the tendency of these elements is modified by the presence of alterative ingredients slower in their operation and capable of producing more lasting local and general effects. For feeble convalescents and in all phases of debility, it is the best as well as the most agreeable of restoratives.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$776,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, etc., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. S. MCCLINTOCK, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Ralm, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Roamerts, Christopher Zeg. John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Allegheny city, October 31st, A. D., 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
No. 120 Rebec

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, 1874.

The only items of interest we have to-day are the declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of four per cent. by the New York Central Railroad Company and the sale of $1,000,000 of Lake Shore second mortgage bonds. The latter were bought by Commodore Vanderbilt at 90 "flat," the interest carrying from December 1st last.

—Congress, as yet, rests upon its legislative oars in regard to financial matters, and is temporizing on the definite restriction of the legal tender circulation is paralyzing all business interests, and to such an extent is the stagnation of business felt in all directions, that in New York a mass meeting of citizens has been called to give expression to their opinions on the questions affecting national finances and to protest against further delay.

However much sentiment may differ in regard to the precise course adopted to reach certain results, all concur in the necessity of at once fixing a limit to the legal tender circulation, and until this is done we may look in vain for a revival of business. In this opinion we believe we but echo the prevailing sentiments of our large dealers on Liberty street, as well as the feeling among our iron men.

—The stockholders of the Union Pacific have elected their new Board of Directors. As foreshadowed some time since, Jay Gould has made the landing. We annex the result of such election for Directors: Messrs. Oliver Ames, John Duff, Elisha Atkins, Sidney Dillon, L. P. Morton, R. Gordon Dexter, Benjamin E. Bayliss, Oliver Ames, second, James D. Smith, Charles J. Osborn, George S. Scott, Samuel M. Mills, Jay Gould, E. P. Baker and J. Richardson. The result is regarded as a triumph for Mr. Jay Gould. Upon the result being known, a sharp recovery of prices set in at the Stock Exchange, the demand being principally from the shorts, who, in their endeavors to close out contracts, carried up the market to 3 per cent., final prices being buoyant.

—Our New York report of the money market says:

Money continues excessively abundant, and difficulty is found in employing it on well-secured call loans better than 3a4 per cent, and on prime new cantile paper better than 5a6% per cent. The outstanding legal tenders are $68,000,000.

—Business men are getting impatient to know what financial legislation the present session of Congress is to bring forth. Anything is better than suspense. "The doctrine of total depravity is good," some one has said, "if well lived up to." A thoroughly vicious financial policy would be tolerable, provided only it were adhered to consistently and persistently. At least, practical business men agree in pronouncing uncertainty as fatal to legitimate enterprise. If we are to have radical changes in the financial legislation of the country this spring, we should know it at the opening of the season of lodging from all the indications up to date, nothing of importance will be done before the month of June.—Chicago Journal.

—The London and Westminster bank has initiated a sound principle in inducing the employees to assure by offering to pay half the premiums. We consider it shotild be carried still further and made compulsory, but the bank should pay all the premiums, and hold the policy as trustee until the employee left his situation or died.

The First National bank of this city has long made it a practice of paying the premiums on $1,000 of life insurance on the life of each of its employees, a custom which cannot be too highly recommended to the other banks: Probably a better plan for the banks, and one which would help a praiseworthy local organization, would be to pay the initiation fee of five dollars and monthly dues of fifty cents for each of their clerks, for a membership in the "Banks and Bankers' Mutual Benefit Association" of Pittsburgh, which has for its object the relief of its members during sickness or want of employment, and a small insurance policy to the families of deceased members. Which of our wealthy bank organizations will be the first to start such a movement, and follow the spirit of custom of the First National?

—Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., 52 Exchange Place, New York, have issued a circular to the first mortgage bondholders of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, in which they state that the earnings of the road, now in the hands of the receivers, are and will continue, to be inadequate to meet the operating expenses. That no proposition has been made by the company of the road to protect the first mortgage holders; they therefore suggest the foreclosure of the mortgage with the least possible delay, and that the holders of these mortgage bonds should buy in the bonds and reorganize the company.

Those in favor of this movement are requested to forward their bonds to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company before March 20th, together with a power of attorney authorizing them to act. These deposits of bonds must be accompanied by a cash deposit of one-half of one per cent. of the face of the bonds, for the purpose of defraying expenses.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 12, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111¼	112	112	112	112	112
U. S. 6's, 1881	----	----	----	----	----	119¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg'd	----	----	----	----	----	----
5-20's, 1862	116½	----	117	----	117	----
5-20's, 1864	115¾	----	115¾	----	115¾	----
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	----	117¾	----	118	----
5-20's, 1865, old	----	----	120	----	120	----
5-20's, 1867	118¾	----	118¾	----	118¾	----
5-20's, 1868	119¾	----	119¾	----	119¾	----
10-40's	114¾	----	114¾	----	114¾	----
Currency 6's	119¾	----	119¾	----	119¾	----
New 5-per cents	114¾	----	114¾	----	114¾	----
Hannibal & St. Jo.	31¾	31¾	----	----	----	----
Canton	----	----	----	----	----	----
Western Union Teleg'h	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	76
Quicksilver	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
N. Y. C. & H. C.	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wells, Fargo Express	----	----	44	----	44	----
Adams Express	----	----	----	----	----	----
American Express	----	----	71	----	----	----
United States Express	----	----	----	----	----	----
New York Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	106	106¼
Erie	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Michigan Central	89¾	----	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾	80¾	80	80	80
Illinois Central	----	----	87¾	----	----	----
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	84	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Chicago & Northwestern	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Do Preferred	----	----	----	----	----	----
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Paul	43¾	44	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾
Do Preferred	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wabash	----	----	47¾	48¾	48	47¾
Panama	----	----	----	116½	116½	116½
Fort Wayne	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ohio and Mississippi	----	----	31¾	----	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago and Alton	104¾	----	104¾	----	----	----
C. and P. Preferred	93	----	----	----	----	----
Boston, Hartford & Erie	----	----	----	----	----	----
Harlem	135	135	135	135	135	135
Terre Haute	----	11	----	----	----	----
Tennessee State bonds	----	----	91	----	----	90¾
Do new	----	----	89¾	----	----	90¾
South Carolina, April	----	----	68	----	----	68
Do July	----	----	89¾	----	----	90¾
Missouri 6's	----	----	94¾	----	----	95

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	59¾
Penna. Scrip	----
Reading	87¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	122¾
Old Creek	11¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾
A. V. R. R. Co.	91
Central Transportation	44¾
Empire Transportation	52
Pittsburgh and St. Louis 3s	68¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

REMARKS.—The weather continues extremely cold, with high winds and occasional snow storms, which has the effect of lessening the volume of trade in some degree. But notwithstanding the untoward state of the weather, there is a perceptable improvement in business in general, and with the return of active spring, and the final disposition of the currency question by Congress, times will be what they were once and what they should be to-day.

With regard to the tone of the markets we have little say. Some articles point up and others down; but ere many days—or we are mistaken—prices will settle and move quietly upward until they reach the plane of prosperity.

It may be better to introduce these facts, yet there is a second side to the matter. By reference to our import column it will be seen that 825 gallon jugs of maple molasses were received in one day by rail. This, with what came to hand before and is still arriving would, one would suppose, supply the market. But after the present "cold snap" is over, the mable trees can be re-tapped, and another inundation of sugar and molasses be thrown upon the market. Well, we are fond of sweets, so let the stocks be plethoric and prices low.

There is not the slightest change in the prices of grain, groceries, bacon, flour, nor any other leading articles from yesterday's quotations. Hence, we do not burden our columns with detailed reports.

The following table gives the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour bbls	1,674	Apples, bbls	933
Corn, sks	170	Wheat, sks	680
Barley, sks	124	Oats, sks	1,000
Butter, pkgs	100	Bacon, tcs	27
Potatoes, bush	15		

We omit extended quotations.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 11.—The market, as a whole, has been's trifle more active, but prices have been shaded in some cases to effect sales. This is more noticeable with fall California, which has again been lowered to meet the views of manufacturers. Carpet wools have met with a fair inquiry, and prices for these descriptions have been quite steady. Caps is rather dull, but holders are firm. It is expected that the sale which takes place on the 12th inst., at Boston, will be well attended, as several of the leading merchants here have expressed their intention of going on, with a view of purchasing. The quantity to be offered amounts to 1,500 bales Cape and 50,000 lbs skins. The sales here comprise 5,000 lbs Cape at 36c; 37 bales do, for export to Canada, 29½c; sold 18,000 lbs Texas, 35a37½c; 17,000 do Oregon, 40c; 2,500 lbs coarse scoured fleece, 60c; 15,000 lbs super pulled, 47½c; 38 bags combing do, 43c; 96 bales half-blood California, 31a32c; 125 do burry do, 38½c; 30,000 lbs slaughter do, 32c; 43 bales mixed do, 55a56c; 5,000 lbs spring do, 31c.—Commercial List.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 11.—We notice no improvement in the demand, the market, if anything, being quieter than ever. Our quotations, in the absence of business, are nominal, and large parcels probably could not be placed, except at a large concession. No change continues about as last noted; there is no pressing demand, though, at the same time, there can be said that iron is pressing for sale. We only heard of 250 tons silver gray, Allentown at a private price. Rail continue quiet, though for new a better inquiry may be noticed: a small lot of ons T sold at $41. There has been some movement in scrap during the past ten days, comprising three lots, viz: 400 tons out of store in Providence, 400 do from yard here, 200 do, also from yard here, part boiler iron, sold on terms not made public. Refined bar from store is dull at our quotations. Common sizes are selling from store at 2¼@2½ our quotations.—Commercial List.

151	12,670	6 25	38	3,200	5 75
71	5,600	6 00	92	6,080	5 50
92	1,200	6 75	91	7,470	5 80
44	3,830	6 05	41	3,220	5 85
191	27,425	6 00	11 bucks		4 00
195	29,740	6 37	90	28,340	6 25
121	10,760	6 45	25	2,010	6 40
266	21,970	6 37	94	8,230	6 40
76	8,040	7 00	187	15,420	6 65

New Firm.

As will be seen by reference to sales above, there is a new firm at the Liberty yards. By terms of consolidation effected a few days ago, the firms of Sadler, Havens & Co., and Hamilton & Loughrey, are merged into one. Each firm had an extensive and growing trade, but hope by a combination of talent to have greater facilities for giving satisfaction to their numerous patrons. Mr. Loughrey, an old cattle dealer, and a practical man, will have charge of the cattle department. Mr. James Havens, who is well qualified, will, as heretofore, have charge of the porcine department, while Mr. Hamilton, assisted by the well known E. H. Davis, will have charge of a branch of the business, and make it a specialty. We bespeak for the new firm an entire success.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acetic	lb	16	@	20	
Citric	lb	1 62	@	1 65	
Oxalic	lb	36	@	38	
Sulphuric	lb		@	3½	
Tartaric	lb	60	@	65	
Alcohol, gall		2 00	@	2 20	
Aloes,					
Cape	lb		@	20	
Socot	lb		@	40	
Am Carb	lb	27	@	28	
—Ayr	lb	13	@	15	
Annotta	lb	65	@	90	
Ashes					
—Soda	lb	4½	@	5½	
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00	@	1 07	
Bay Rum, gal		3 25	@	3 50	
Balm,					
Canada	lb	38	@	40	
Clinch Red	lb	1 30	@	1 40	
" Pale	lb	80	@	85	
" Gum	lb	80	@	85	
Block Lead,					
American	lb	5	@	6	
East Ind	lb	11	@	12	
German	lb	7	@	8	
Brue Mass	lb		@	6	
Blue Vit	lb	14	@	16	
Borax ref	lb	20	@	24	
Brims roll	lb	4½	@	5½	
—Flor Sul	lb	6½	@	7½	
Calomel A	lb	1 80			
—Kagrish	lb	1 60			
Camphf	lb	38	@	40	
Cardina's	lb		@	75	
Cham. Ger.	lb		@	65	
—Roman	lb	1 25	@	1 38	
Chloro'm	lb		@	50	
Cloves	lb		@	50	
Cochineal	lb	80	@	90	
Con lyn, case		75	@	8 00	
Copperas	lb	2	@	3	
Cream Tar	lb	40	@	45	
Cubebs	lb	18	@	20	
Cudbar	lb	10	@	12	
Emery Fin	lb	10	@	12	
Ex Rock sps	lb	40	@	45	
—Sulph	lb	65	@	70	
Ext Logw	lb	10½	@	11	
—Liq Cala	lb	44	@	50	
—Italian	lb	30	@	35	
—Sicily	lb		@	25	
Farina	lb	5	@	6	
Galls Alep	lb	23	@	25	
Gums,					
Arabic sts	lb	30	@	40	
" sifted	lb	50	@	60	
Myrrh Tk	lb		@	55	
Shellac	lb	80	@	90	
Trag s'rts	lb	45	@	60	
" Flake	lb	1 00	@	1 10	
Hoffm's	lb		@	45	
Indigo Ma	lb	1 00	@	1 20	
Iodine	lb	5	@	5 25	
Iodine res	lb		@	7 75	
Jump Ber	lb	7	@	8	
Logwood	lb	2½	@	3½	
Mace	lb	1 75	@	2 00	
Madder	lb	17	@	19	
Magne cal	lb		@	80	
—Calc	lb		@	50	
Manna S F	lb		@	60	
Morphine	oz	2 60	@	2 75	
Nutm No 1	lb		@	1 00	
Oil,					
Bergamot	lb		@	6 75	
Castor	lb		@	2½	
—Cinnamn	lb		@	2 70	
—Lemon	lb		@	3 00	
Oil,					
Cod liver gal		2 00	@	2 50	
Lemon	lb		@	5 75	
Linseed gal		1 05	@	1 10	
Neats F gal		1 00	@	1 50	
Olive gall		1 60	@	2 00	
—quarts doz		6 25	@	12 00	
—pints doz		3 50	@	6 00	
Origan	lb	70	@	1 20	
Pepper's	lb	5 50	@	6 00	
Rosemary	lb	1 00	@	1 50	
Sassafras	lb	85	@	90	
Sperm	gall	2 20	@	2 40	
Tanners	gall	35	@	40	
Whale	gal	38	@	40	
Wintergn	lb		@	60	
Opium	lb		@	9 00	
Pt Paris	bbl	4 00	@	4 50	
Paris					
Bichrom	lb		@	25	
Chlorate	lb	45	@	50	
Iodide	lb	5 25	@	5 50	
Potty	lb	35	@	45	
Quin sulp	oz	2 65	@	2 75	
Resin	lb	7½	@	8	
Rose					
Gentian	lb		@	12	
Ginger E I	lb		@	25	
" Jamaica	lb		@	18	
Ipecac pow	lb		@	1 80	
Jalap pow	lb		@	1 50	
Liquorice	lb		@	16	
Rhu E I	lb	1 25	@	1 50	
Sars Hon	lb		@	50	
Senega	lb		@	90	
Valeri En	lb	38	@	40	
" Germ	lb	75	@	80	
Sal Ammo	lb	13½	@	17	
Saltpetre	lb	11	@	12	
—Soda	lb	3½	@	4	
Shot					
Canary	lb	8	@	8½	
Hemp	lb	5	@	5½	
Cardamn	lb	2 70	@	2 80	
Mustard	lb	12	@	15	
Senna Al	lb		@	22	
" East	lb		@	20	
Soda,					
Bi Carb	lb	7	@	8	
Soap Cast	lb	12½	@	16	
" Cast cit	lb	12½	@	16	
Sugar of Lb	lb	25	@	28	
Turpentine gall		59	@	60	
Vanilla					
Copal gall		1 50	@	2 00	
Japan	gall	1 00	@	1 20	
Damar	gall	1 00	@	1 80	
Van Red	lb	2½	@	4	

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 13, 1874.

REMARKS.—The oil market was decidedly dull with a large falling off in the sales and prices as in sales. In the oil regions, buyers were offering figures the holders were not disposed to accept. The result was, the operations were the light st we have reported for some time. How long before there will be an improvement, is more than we can say.

CRUDE OIL.

The market was dull. Prices were weaker than the day previous. We could learn of no sales here. The following were reported at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls United, at wells.....$1 32½
2,000 bbls Union, at river.....1 62

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market dull. Prices have declined 5c, with offers to sell at 19½c free on cars at the works; in a small way, the usual advance is demanded.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 14¾@; April 14¾ also; May 15¾a15¾c.

New York—Spot 14¾c; March 15c; April, last half, 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS

steady: city $1 70; country $1 60.

TITUSVILLE, March 12.—The "Courier" says: The market is quiet, with very little doing, closing nominal at quotations. Rates of crude:

300 bbls upper road, spot	$1 70
300 bbls upper road, spot	1 72½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 75
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 75
1,000 bbls Parkers, United at wells	1 32½
1,000 bbls Parkers, United at wells	1 62½
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union at river	1 60

ROUSSVILLE, March 12.—Market quiet at $1 55.

TIDIOUTE, March 12.—Market unchanged and quiet at $1 47½. No sellers.

OIL CITY, March 12.—Market steady and nothing doing. Prices unchanged.

OIL CITY, March 12.—Market not opened; nominal at $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 12.—Market very quiet with no disposition to operate. We quote at $1 70a1 75. No sales.

PARKER'S, March 12.—Market quiet at about $1 6 for Union pipe. Other lines $1 32½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Market quiet; S. W. 14¼; crude 6¾c; cases 19½c; sales none; futures, April, 14¾a15c; May, 15¼a15½c.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Closing 11.—Crude, in bulk, quiet and firm at 6¾@7c; one lot of choice sold in bbls inside price. Refined quiet at 14¾c the month; 15c first half April; sales 5,000 bbls last half April at 15¾c. Crude 6¾@7c. Naphtha firmer; barreled 10a8 sold at 9c. Philadelphia quiet and steady; refined 14¾c. Sales 5,000 bbls, deliverable May 1st to 10th at 15¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Young	Vesta O W	477
Fisher Bros	Vesta O W	147
Fisher Bros	Vesta O W	467
S A Young	Star O W	455
Duncan	Hutchinson O W	480
Stevenson	Central O W	1,203
S M Young	Cosmos O W	462
Bushnell	Crystal O W	469
Duncan	Sunbeam O W	536

Crude Oil received by Rail and River.

	Bbls		Bbls
Vesta O W	1,032	Cosmos O W	462
Star O W	1,036	Crystal O W	469
Hutchinson O W	480	American	536
Central O W	949		
Total			4,444

Refined oil shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R., and P. F. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 12, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, Frew & Co	467

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	11 c	Idaho	10½c
Eagle	11 c	Duquesne	9½c
Conewago	10 c	Magnolia	9 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	10 c	Richmond	10 c
Spragues	9¾ c	Pacifics	10 c
Americans	9¾ c	Mourning	8¾a9 9½c
Conestogas	10 c	Garner	9 c
Sprague Pinks	10¾ c	Light Prints	9c10 c
Wamsutta	7 c	Amoskeags	7 c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	12½c	American	9½c
Amoskeag	12½c	Allegheny	10 c
Glasgow	11 c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	12 to 18c	Manchester	
Pacific	12 to 18c	Atlantic	

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	32 c	Conestoga Medal	20 c
Portsmouth	29 c	Allegheny	13½c
Roanoke	23 c	Grove	10½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe	6 c	4-4 Fruit of Loom	15 c
7-8 Conestoga	8½c	4-4 Suffolk	12½c
4-4 Hamilton	10 c	4-4 Pepperell	9½c
4-4 Reynolds	10½c	9-4 Pepperell	35 c
4-4 Hope	9½c	10-4 Pepperell	40 c
4-4 Lonsdale	14 c		

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A	12 c	4-4 Nonatook	10½c
No 1	11 c	4-4 Juniatta B, fine	9½c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	10 c		

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	35 c	Penn Mill, 2½ bush	42 c
Penn Mill, 3 bush	50 c		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carpet Chain, fine	31 c	Colored carpet chain fine	38 c
Cotton Batting	16 c	Cotton Twine	31 c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

	Per Gal.		Per Gal.
Common rectified Whisky	95c	@	1 00
Proof rectified	$1 00	@	1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 00	@	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	1 00	@	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	1 50	@	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	1 90	@	3 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old			2 25
proof gallon			1 90
Domestic brandy, proof gallon			1 50
Imported brandy	6 00	@	9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50	@	1 75
Holland Gin	2 90	@	5 50
B. B. Brandy	1 50	@	1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50	@	1 75
Port Wine	1 50	@	2 00
Port Wine, "Crown,"	2 00	@	2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vailette"	1 75	@	2 00
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 00	@	2 50
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	1 50	@	2 00
Rum, "New England"	1 75	@	2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"	5 00	@	5 50

	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 00	a1 02

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and heavy	32a36c	harness, best	
middle	32a36c	city	38a42c
Oak sole, heavy	37a40c	Hemlock sole, No 1	30a32c
Oak sole, Spanish	38a40c	Bridle, fair, 9 doz	84a86
Oak, slaughter	31a33c	Bridle, heather, 9 doz	84a86
rough	31a33c	Hand leather, 9 lb	44a46c
Red sole B A mid	30a31c	Kip, Philadelphia	80a90
Red sole B A heavy	30a31c	Wax kip	80a90
Red sole Crimood	29a31c	Calf, Philadelphia	1 40a1 60
Red sole Hemlock	29a31c	No. 1 patent kips, 9	1 40a1 60
Saddler's skirting	42a44c	doz	$7 00a7 50
Black bridle, 9 doz	84a86		

HIDES.

Green, salted, all weights	9 @10½c	Green salt calf	15 @16 c
Green butchers'		Dry flint hides,	
hides, over 50 lbs	6 @7 c	nominal	20 @22 c
Green salt kip	10 @11 c		

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod		Bank Oil	55a60 c
Straits, seal	70a80c	Tallow	6½a7c
Straits, bear			

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases	$7 50 ₱ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ₱ case.
Greywich Lye, (20 cases)	7 25 ₱ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ₱ case.
Less quantity	8 50 ₱ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6¼c@6½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	7½c@7¾c ₱ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	2½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₱ lb.
Sal soda—25 pbls	3½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ₱ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8 c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	9 c ₱ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ₱ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ₱ lb.
Sulphuric acid	2½c ₱ lb.
Muriatic acid	1½c ₱ lb.
Nitric acid	12c ₱ lb.
Chloride calcium	1½c ₱ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₱ lb.
Lump Alum	3¼@3½ ₱ lb.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

Receipts light and prices firm at previous quotations. We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	45a50c	Medium fleeces	45a47c
Timwashed	45a46c	Common fleece	42a45c
Combing	48c	Pulled wools	38a42c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 3a4 per cent.

STERLING

steady at $4 83¾a4 84 for sixty days, and $4 86¼a4 87½ for sight. The Sub-Treasury closed to-day on account of the funeral of ex-President Fillmore.

GOLD

closed at 112, after selling at 111¾@112⅝. Carrying rates 3½ to flat. Clearings $37,600,000.

GOVERNMENTS

quiet and firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119½	5-20s, '67	119½
5-20s, '62	117	5-20s, '68	119
5-20s, '64	119¾	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, '65	119	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, '65, new	118¾	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri 6s	94½	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, old	90½	North Carolina, old	23¾
Tennessee, new	89¾	North Carolina, new	20
Virginia, new	40		

STOCKS

more active, the leading features having been Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Northwest common, Wabash, Erie, Western Union, and Rock Island. The market opened weak, but soon advanced from ½ to 1¾ per cent. Erie was exceptionally weak on vague rumors of troubles in its finances. The Directors of the Erie Railroad called a meeting to-day to take action on the investigation of Auditor Duncan, and a committee was appointed to investigate the company's accounts from the time of General Dix's administration and report. Stocks closed firm at a reaction of ¼a⅜ per cent from the highest point of the day. Sales (active list) 70,000 shares, including 13,000 of which 26,000 were Western Union, 23,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Wabash, 43,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Erie, 23,000 Northwest common, and 4,000 Rock Island.

Canton	77	St. Paul preferred	63¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	Toledo & Wabash	47¾
Quicksilver	30¾	Do preferred	71¾
Adams Express	96¾	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	74	Terre Haute	13
American Express	63¾	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	71	Chicago & Alton	104¼
Pacific Mail	43	Do preferred	107
New York Central	106¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
Erie	43	Clev., Col. & Cin	75
Do preferred	68	Burlington & Quincy	108
Harlem	131¾	Lake Shore	79¾
Do preferred	130	Panama	203
Michigan Central	87¾	Illinois Central	106¾
Pittsburgh	84¾	Union Pacific	34
Northwestern	54¾	Central Pacific bonds	94¾
Do preferred	72¾	Union Pacific bonds	84¾
Rock Island	105	Hartford & Erie	1¾
New Jersey Central	105	Delaware & Lack	109¾
St. Paul	43¾	Bankers' Bills	84 84¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 spring $1 24; No. 2 $1 20 cash; $1 21 seller April, $1 24¾ seller May; No. 3 $1 17¾a1 17¾. Corn—demand active and advanced; No 2 mixed 63c spot, 64¾c bid April, 65¾c seller May; rejected 60c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, fresh 86c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley—demand fair and prices unchanged; No 1 $1 56; No 2, $1 42.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady with moderate demand at $14 30 cash, $14 40 April, $14 75 May. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; short rib middles sold at 8c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 91¾@92.

Cleveland Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,170, making 2,175 for three days, against 1,870 same time last week; quality ranged fair, rates from common to prime. Market active and firm at the advance noted yesterday; the commonest to best quality sold

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 12.

	Cents.
Fink, Rev. J. S., Harrison City, Pa.	3
Gittings, Richard, Ebensburg, Pa.	3
Johnson, Thos. G. Hollidaysburg, Pa.	3
Palmer, Mattie J., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	3
Walker, Louise, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Zimmerman Coal Elevator Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	3

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

The Price of Iron Ore.

A St. Louis paper states that the furnace men complain that the ore men have joined a combination and hold their ores at such price that they (the furnace men) cannot afford to work them.

Fire Protection For the Thirty-seventh Ward.

We understand that one of the reserve steam engines now being repaired is intended for use in the Thirty-seventh ward. Until water is provided, however, as also a house, the engine could be of no use. Doubtless before the end of the year a company will be organized, and until the water pipes are extended a hook and ladder truck could be placed in their charge.

Wills Probated.

The will of B. L. Wood, Sr., late of Port Perry, was filed and admitted to probate in the office of Register Gray yesterday. The will was made in September, 1872, and bequeaths all the property real and personal, held by the deceased, to his wife, Mrs. Ann Wood. At the death of Mrs. Wood the property is to be divided, share and share alike, among the eight children and grandchildiren of deceased. The will appoints Mrs. Ann Wood, B. L. Wood, Jr., and J. K. Moorhead, Esq., executors.

The Temperance Cause on the South Side.

At the meeting held in the First Presbyterian church, South Side, for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary society in aid of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, there was a very large attendance, and the sentiment was almost unanimous in favor of the movement. An auxiliary society was formed, with Mrs. Morgan as President and Rev. Mrs. Mathews as Secretary. A number of Vice Presidents were also selected. One hundred and ten ladies pledged themselves in aid of the movement. Another meeting will be held this afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, in the Bingham street M. E. church.

C. A. Muhlanbring, Merchant Tailor.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, merchant tailor, successor to James Gallagher, No. 10 Sixth street, has just received a fine assortment of goods suitable for gentlemen's wear, and is prepared to make suits to order in the most approved styles, and at the most reasonable rates. The friends of this gentleman will find him fully prepared to attend to their orders, and those who have not yet made his acquaintance, in a business way, should call and give him their spring trade order. They cannot find a more competent, obliging or affable gentleman with whom to deal, and our word for it that all orders entrusted to him will be satisfactorily executed. See card in another column.

The Care of the Horse.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. McGregor & Morris, to be found in another column. These gentlemen are patentees of a useful invention to prevent horses from slipping, known as the "horse shoe clog." The clog is applied to the shoe by means of an iron plate and clamps, fastened with screws. The bottom of the clog is then covered, preventing snow from "balling" upon the foot, and the clogs effectually prevent slipping, even upon ice. The device can be applied by any one, and is economical in many ways. Even if were not economical every man who owns a horse worth taking care of should apply it out of mercy to the animal which contributes to his pleasure or profit. Mr. Olmstead, the agent, can now be seen at Room 47, Monongahela House, where gentlemen interested are requested to call.

Appeals from City Assessments

The Committee on Appeals from city assessments met last evening at the office of the City Clerk.

A petition from J. McQuiston, asking for the refunding of taxes amounting to six dollars and twenty-seven cents, paid on a double assessment on property in the Twelfth ward, was presented and a resolution directing the refunding of the amount ordered to be reported to Councils.

The committee agreed to sit every evening next week at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the assessments of 1874, commencing with the First ward, on Monday evening.

On motion adjourned.

The Essay Contest—Pittsburgh Female College.

The annual contest among the members of the senior class of the Pittsburgh Female College, for the President's prize, is one of the most interesting and notable events of the college year. The senior class of the present year, it is said, will compare very favorably in point of literary ability with that of any previous year, and the essays will be well worth listening to. In addition to the literary performances, there will be a vocal and instrumental concert of the most enjoyable character. Special pains have been taken in arranging for this entertainment, and all who attend will be amply repaid. Tickets can be had at the book and music stores and at the door. The proceeds are to be applied on account of the splendid new organ now under contract for the college.

Boating Items.

Eph. Morris, the Pittsburgh oarsman, recently sent on a challenge to a sporting journal in New York, and a deposit of $100, to row Ellis Ward a three mile race. The latter refused to row Morris on account of ill health. Morris then issued a challenge to row John Biglin, of New York, a five-mile race for $1,000 a side, to take place on the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia. Bernard Biglin intends to accept the challenge on behalf of his brother John.

The Saratoga Rowing Association have offered a valuable prize, emblematic of the single scull championship of New York State, to be rowed for at the International Regatta of said organization, which will be held on Saratoga Lake in August.

On April 16, Joseph H. Sadler and Robert Bagnall are to row over the Thames championship course, from Putney to Mortlake for £200 and the championship of England. These celebrated oarsmen rowed at Saratoga in 1870. The contest is creating unusual interest among boating men on both sides of the Atlantic.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Alize" is announced for to-night by the Fifth Avenue Combination. This is the first presentation in this city of this celebrated play, and so many people are anxious to see it that we shall not wonder at an audience too large for the spacious Opera House.

Academy of Music.

As every one knows, the weather of last night was about as unfavorable for places of amusement as it could well be; yet there was very little falling off in the crowd in attendance at the performance of Carncross & Dixey's minstrels at the Academy of Music. The entertainment was meritorious in a high degree, and was received as heartily as the performers could have desired, many of the songs and acts being encored. Let those who desire to hear and see one of the best minstrel shows of the age go to the Academy ere the Carncross & Dixey party close their engagement. As a necessary precaution looking to personal comfort, they should secure seats in advance, which may be done at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, or of Treasurer McAndliss, at the Academy box-office.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new bill presented to the patrons of this popular theater, last night, was good in every way. Charley Howard is a whole show in himself; yet the managers have at least a score of others in their company to aid in catering for the public pleasure. The programme for to-night will be the same.

Library Hall.

The "Olde Folkes" costume concerts have attracted large audiences at this hall, no less by their novelty than by their sterling quality in a musical point of view. The taste and judgment exhibited by Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, a lady whose name in connection with such an enterprise is a guarantee for its excellence, and the eminent musical talent she has called to her assistance, could hardly fail to secure the success which has thus far attended them. The grand anthems, sweet airs our ancestors loved, gain new and surprising beauty when rendered by such artists. The costumes worn by the troupe constitute an attractive feature of the performance, especially to the ladies. Another, and the last, concert will be given this evening. To-morrow the troupe appears at Oil City.

Holman English Opera Troupe.

By way of introducing the Holman English opera troupe, who are to sing for Pittsburgers at Library Hall next week, we reproduce the following notice of one of their performances, from the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*:

"We had a delightful entertainment last night at the theater. The Holman company is certainly the very best of the kind we have had in Richmond. Miss Sallie Holman is a most charming little actress, *naive* and artless, and sings *La Grande Duchesse* very sweetly. Mr. Ryse's splendid *basso* told most effectively in the grotesque character of "Gen. Boum" while Mr. Brandis, as "Frits," sang and played with much spirit. He has an excellent *tenor robusto* voice. The chorus was full and in good training. The orchestra, under the directorship of Mrs. Holman, who presided at the piano, was ably conducted throughout. The whole entertainment was one of the most pleasing we have had for a long time, and it was entirely free from anything that could in the slightest degree give offense."

Hearing Appeals.

Notices of the late triennial assessment have been served in two of the wards, and appeals were yesterday heard in the Commissioners' office. There was a very large attendance and quite a lively time. All who wish to appeal will have an opportunity to do so; but they need not trouble the Commissioners until they have been served with a notice of their assessment.

For Rent.

Offices and halls in J. D. Thompson's new house at 176 and 178 Wood street.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Meeting in Allegheny.

The Proceedings—Address of the Ladies —Communications Received—"A Band of Promise" to be Organized.

The friends and members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the Central Presbyterian church, corner of Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny City. The attendance at the meeting was immense, and the large room and gallery of the church were taxed to the utmost in accommodating the throng. Arranged upon the wall of the church, immediately above and adjacent to the pulpit, were several temperance mottoes, the most striking of which was the "Young Ladies' Motto—The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine." "Go Forward," "Touch not, taste not, handle not," and the Scriptural revelation, "If meat makes my my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend," were also arranged at various places upon the wall.

The meeting was called to order by the President and opened with prayer by the Rev. R. R. Morgan, of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, followed by the choir of the church singing, "Wake, for the night is coming."

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

"A BAND OF PROMISE."

The Secretary read the following proposition from Miss E. Beeson, which was received and on motion the suggestion ordered to be carried out:

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, March 12, 1874.

MRS. PRESIDENT: Whereas, The boys are the hope of the country, its prospective lawgivers, its future glory and prosperity depending in a great measure upon them, I propose that an association be organized of boys from ten to fifteen years of age, which shall be called "The Band of Promise." That this association be permanent one, regularly officered and supplied with banners, the boys composing it to hold themselves in readiness to march under the banner of temperance at the call of the ladies.

Respectfully submitted by

MISS E. L. BEESON.

Mrs. Hill, the Secretary, said that she had been requested to announce that the boys would meet for organization in accordance with the resolution, in the Temperance Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth Street, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of effecting organization.

The following report of a meeting at Mt. Washington was read by the Secretary:

MT. WASHINGTON, March 11, 1874.

The women of Mt. Washington, (Thirty-second ward) met on Wednesday, 11th inst., in the Presbyterian Church, and organized a "Women's Christian Temperance Society," appointing the following persons as officers, viz:

President—Mrs. Adams. Vice Presidents—Mrs. John Tassey, Mrs. Fanny Orr, Mrs. Jos. S. Speer, Mrs. W. Taylor, Mrs. Wright, Rev. Mrs. Bensinger, Mrs. William Linhart, Mrs. McKee. Secretary—Mrs. Geo. Chires. Treasurer—Mrs. Harry Smithson.

Mr. Thomas Smith said that although this was a woman's meeting he would like to make a suggestion. It has been resolved to have a temperance organization of boys. He would like to see an organization of something of the kind by the young ladies, to set their faces against every man who touches, tastes or handles whisky.

REMARKS BY THE LADIES AND CLERGY.

Mrs. Thomas Taylor then came forward and addressed the meeting in a short but earnest speech. She desired to appeal to the ladies of the different religious organizations and social circles to come out and unite, and the sisters in this great and good cause, and that they no longer hold back to see whether the movement is to be popular or not. She had faith that the women's movement could so effect public sentiment so that officers would be elected who would refuse to grant a license to the vile traffic in intoxicating drink. If this movement she thought there was no middle ground. "You are either for or against us." Women, by their position in society, are driven to a higher power, the Court of Heaven for redress.

Mrs. Van Horn said she was glad to see the movement unite the boys in this work. Eleven boys, she said, were converted last night in a Fifth avenue church, and one of them was the son of a saloon keeper. The Lord seemed to be moving ahead of the women in this work. The question is being asked, why the women did not come out? She thought the communists were getting ripe for a more active movement.

Another prayer was offered and a hymn sung by the audience.

The Rev. Dr. Kingsley was called upon by the president. He expressed his hearty sympathy with the movement, and desired to say that he was ready to do anything in his power to aid the cause. The details of the temperance meetings held in Steubenville, O., on Tuesday and Wednesday, he said, a report of which has already appeared in the telegraphic columns of the COMMERCIAL, were given. He said that during the hour which the business men of the city had agreed with the ladies to devote to prayer in behalf of the temperance movement, a customer entered a store of a well known business man to make some purchases and was turned away. The speaker told of a curb-stone prayer meeting which had been held by the ladies; of the manifestations of interest taken by the City Council of Steubenville in passing the Prohibition ordinance, and closed his address with words of encouragement to the members of the Union.

A resolution calling upon the ladies of the Union to organize branch societies was read by Mrs. Hill, and passed unanimously.

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION.

The Secretary then read the following communication, which was ordered to be recorded on the minutes:

ALLEGHENY CITY, March 12, 1874.

Mrs. Collins, President of the Woman's Temperance Society:

At a regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society connected with Plymouth Congregational church, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we tender the Woman's Temperance Society our earnest and prayerful sympathy, and with you we will pray that our Heavenly Father will so direct all the efforts being put forth to remove the fearful evil of intemperance may be crowned with success, and we shall soon see our land freed from all sorrows that result from it.

MRS. FRANK WOODS, President.

MRS. H. E. DICKINSON, Secretary.

Prayer was then voluntarily offered by one of the ladies, after which the congregation joined in singing "Rock of Ages."

SUGGESTED BY A DRUNKARD.

Miss Glass then arose, and said that on Thursday she had been conversing with a friend concerning the temperance movement. That friend suggested the expediency of the Union appointing a committee, who should visit the various mills of the two cities, and request the workmen to sign the pledge. The speaker thought this a good idea and said that it had first been suggested to her friend by her husband, who was a confirmed drunkard. The husband said he knew many of the men would sign the pledge, and he himself was exceedingly anxious to have the ladies succeed in closing up all the saloons, for the temptation to drink would then be removed from him. This suggestion was then put in the form of a motion by Miss Glass, and the motion was unanimously carried. She then further suggested that a grand temperance mass meeting be held in one of the large halls in Pittsburgh; and that a lecture be delivered by some member of the Union. She thought a lecture from Mrs. Van Horn, on such an occasion, would be productive of great good. Friday, March 20th, at 7 P. M., was suggested as the time for holding the meeting.

On motion, the President appointed Mrs. Dr. Sterrett, Mrs. Wm. W. Morris, and Mrs. J. K. Smiley as a committee to see the proper authorities and procure the use of City Hall for the mass meeting.

A motion was also made, and carried, that when the canvassing committee visit the manufactories they ask the proprietors to grant the employees an hour's rest, so that the ladies could converse with them.

TWENTY-EIGHT LADIES READY FOR THE COMMAND.

Mrs. Motherat, from the Sixth ward, Allegheny, said that a branch society of the Union had been organized in her district, on Tuesday evening. Each member of this branch was ready to do her utmost for the cause. She said that twenty-eight of the ladies had pledged themselves to visit and pray in the saloons when the union should give the order.

Mrs. Hill then announced that auxiliary societies had been formed at Emsworth and at Fifth avenue extension.

Announcement was made that a wife in the audience solicited the ladies' prayers in behalf of her inebriate husband, and prayer was offered.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Dermitt, calling upon the business men of the two cities to close their places of business on Monday next, for one hour, from two to three P. M. in order that the men could hold a meeting at the same time the ladies were assembled together. After some discussion the resolution was withdrawn at the request of the President.

Mrs. Rev. Hingeley, after expressing her opinion that the above resolution was premature, addressed a few earnest words of encouragement to the workers, calling upon them to let love be their ruling motive and inspiration. She also wished to remonstrate against the practice of many ladies who annually make domestic wine, and use it in their families. The speaker related the story of an old inebriate who acquired his thirst for strong drink from the wine given him by his mother while a boy. She also urged the clergy to use unfermented wine at the communion table and repeated the statement of a respected citizen of Allegheny, who said he is compelled to omit the wine at communion services, lest he should acquire his old habit of drinking.

The Rev. Dr. Howard offered his church, Second Presbyterian, corner Penn avenue and Seventh street, to the ladies for their next meeting.

On motion the offer of the reverend gentleman was accepted and Tuesday next at 2½ o'clock P. M. fixed as the time for holding the meeting.

REV. DR. HOWARD'S POSITION.

Dr. Howard then said that sickness in his family prevented him from attending the former meetings, and that he now asked the privilege of defining his position on the movement. He said that his whole sympathies were with the ladies. In January last he had predicted that the Lord would raise up some man who would be a leader in suppressing the liquor traffic, as Moses had led forth the children of Israel from captivity. In that he was mistaken—he said to the ladies. But he meant that some instrumentality would be brought about, and he believed that the means for accomplishing this grand work were now given, in the person of the ladies. The speakers was pleased with the talk of the lady who exhorted that love should be the ruling passion in their labors. He closed by also entreating that love be the chief motive with the ladies and with other sound christiain instruction.

Adjourned.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSION.

Their Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

Eight Members of the Commission Against One, in Favor of Removing the Penitentiary.

The Commission appointed by the Legislature to consider the expediency of removing the Western Penitentiary, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Allegheny City Treasurer's office. Mr. Long occupied the chair and Mr. Riddle acted as Secretary. The following members were present: Messrs. H. M. Long, Geo. V. Lawrence, T. H. Nevin, J. L. George, Alfred Slack, Hugh S. Fleming Jas. McBrier, Geo. D. Riddle and Hugh McNeil.

Mr. Fleming submitted the report of the special committee appointed for that purpose, showing the expenses and earnings of the different penitentiaries throughout the country, which was received and filed.

UNFAVORABLY PRESENTED.

Mr. Fleming said that owing to the repugnance to its removal exhibited by the present persons in charge of the penitentiary, and wishing to give them a chance to show what they could do, he had examined the statistics of the principal penitentiaries throughout the country, the number of convicts and the amount of their earnings, which he read, making a very unfavorable showing for the Western Penitentiary.

In conclusion, he moved the appointment of a committee to draft a report to be presented to the Legislature, said committee to report to this Commission, in order to arrest the appropriation of any money for the extension of the present institution.

Mr. Riddle moved to amend by instructing the committee to report in favor of the removal, but it was considered superfluous.

ARGUMENT AGAINST REMOVAL.

Mr. Nevin opposed the removal on account of the money already spent on the present institution. He also argued that it was large enough, for any and all time. He said those in charge had asked the Legislature to appropriate $15,000 to build an addition, which he said would enable them to compete favorably with any other institution. "There are to-day," added he, "one hundred men in the penitentiary who are of no use to the institution, simply for the want of this addition for which we have asked. The principal occupation we meet is from people in the immediate vicinity of the institution.

Another strong argument in favor of retaining the present site is that it is central and more easily reached. This place is one of the best for work in the country—a strong argument in favor of retaining the present site, as convicts can get work upon their discharge. The principal agitators for its removal are those who live in the neighborhood, who think it an eyesore to the park.

Mr. Lacy left the chair to correct what he called some miss-statements made by Mr. Nevin. The latter had stated that one hundred men were employed in the penitentiary at fifty cents a day. He held that in other institutions the labor of the same men would be worth one dollar and fifty cents per capita for the same time. He claimed that the cost of supporting the Workhouse was far less than the penitentiary, while their labor there was worth one dollar and fifty cents per day, and in the penitentiary fifty cents per day. "I do not charge mismanagement against the present officers in charge, but think it impossible under the present circumstances to remedy the matter. The penitentiary is fifty-five years old entirely out of date. It can be demonstrated by figures that a change will not only be an extravagance, but a measure of true economy."

A RIGHT TO OBJECT.

Mr. Fleming, with considerable asperity, replied to the argument of Mr. Nevin, and his strictures on the opposition of the Alleghenians to removal. "The people have a right to object: he who lives twelve or thirteen miles from the city can afford to talk." In answer to Mr. Nevin's question where he lived? Mr. Fleming replied, I live where I have to look daily upon the old rattletrap and have a right to urge its removal.

Mr. Riddle said the penitentiary was not only unfit for use, but a drawback on the interests of the city. That prison, he said, was constructed on a barbarous principle, in a barbarous age, in the long ago.

He said that a modern built structure could be put up for less than $1,000,000.

Mr. Nevin replied that he had no any personal feeling in the matter; said he had as much property within a stone's throw of the institution as Mr. Fleming, but he wanted to use his utmost endeavors to prevent that lavish expenditure which now characterizes Allegheny, Pittsburgh and the whole State. Allegheny doesn't spend a cent more, and has no right to dictate as to the removal.

Mr. Fleming said he was astonished at Mr. Long, who had told him he was in favor of the fifteen million appropriation asked for.

Mr. Long here arose and said the assertion was not true.

This led to a number of explanations and opposite statements, at the end of which the Commission got back to Mr. Fleming's motion appointing the committee to draft the report to the Legislature.

Mr. Nevin read the Act of Assembly creating the Commission, which he claimed conflicted with the proposed action in appointing this committee, and demanded the ayes and nays on the question, which were 8 and 1 and resulted in ayes eight and nays one. Mr. Nevin being the only one who voted in the negative.

COMMITTEE TO PREPARE A REPORT.

The committee was then appointed consisting of Messrs. Long, Fleming and McNeil, with power to add two members.

Mr. Fleming moved that our Senators and Representatives be requested to refuse any appropriations for the enlargement of the present penitentiary.

Mr. George opposed the motion, on the ground that the removal, if decided upon would be a work of time, and in the meantime if the appropriation were not made those men would be in idleness.

Mr. Nevin coincided with this view.

Mr. Fleming then withdrew his motion and on motion the Commission adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next, at one o'clock P. M., when the report of the committee will be received and considered, and the result of their labors forwarded to the Legislature.

Mr. Nevin intends preparing a minority report for presentation to the Legislature.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending March 12, 1874, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors at law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Car Brake—H. E. Marchand, Pittsburgh.
Nail Separting Device—H. B. Chess, Stem Winding Watch—L. Evans, Pittsburgh.
Animal Trap—S. M. Carnahan, Tidioute.
Apparatus for Cooling Beer and Draught—A. J. and J. Fink, Reading.
Railroad Signal—S. Jones, Darby.
Balanced Valve—W. Stephens, Pittston.
Apparatus for Purifying Oils—G. W. Meyers, Meredith.
Shifting Back for Vehicle Seats—J. M. Landis, East Lampeter.
Meat Cutter—W. F. Trautman, Donaldson.
Rachet Drill—J. Swank, Delana.
Blast Furnace Charging Apparatus—P. L. Weimar, Lebanon.
Refrigerator—H. W. McKnight, Easton.
Device for Detaching Horses—R. Nesbitt, Blairsville.
Door Spring—J. J. Bisel, Montandon.
Wainscoting for Buildings—G. G. Winans, Scranton.
Fluid Injector for Oil Wells—L. L. Fertig, Titusville.
Construction of Car Brakes—J. W. Moffitt, Harrisburgh.
Air and Vent Plug—J. V. Zane, Mauch Chunk.
Water Stop Gate—E. Armstrong, Allegheny.

OHIO.

Miter Box—J. L. Gause, Cleveland.
Ironing Table—W. E. Smith, Cleveland.
Blacking Box Holder—N. L. Post, East Cleveland.
Fluman Connection—A. J. Van Atta, Newark.
Gridiron—Anna Price, Marysville.
Mechanical Movement—J. Vannette, Fostoria.
Electric Light—M. Day, Jr., Mansfield.
Drier—G. W. Bowman, Morrow.
Iron Bridge—J. & Z. Wall.
Seal Lock—D. T. Casement, Painesville.
Meat Chopper—C. H. Ellis, Salem.
Hame Loop for Harness—G. F. Eberhard, Akron.
Harvester Rake—N. Perrin and N. Q. Hildebrant, Wilmington.

RE ISSUE.

Refrigerator Building—B. M. Nyce, Cleveland.

Charles Sumner.

The colored people of the two cities propose taking suitable action concerning the death of their life-long friend, the Hon. Charles Sumner. In Allegheny arrangements are being made for a meeting in Brown's chapel, corner of Hemlock and Boyle streets.

In Pittsburgh a call has been published for a meeting to be held this evening at the Wylie avenue A. M. E. church, to take some fitting action on the death of the great statesman. The colored people of both cities and vicinity are invited to attend. The meet will doubtless be largely attended by those who feel the genuine loss which their race has sustained.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is already one of the best known hotels in the country.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Proceedings of Last Night's Meeting

The Increase of Police Force Acceptable —Resignation of Mr. Schoyer from Select Council—Resolution for Abolishing the Poor Board.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last night, and business transacted as given below:

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch met at ten minutes to eight o'clock, a bare quorum being present.

PETITIONS, &C.

The following petitions were offered and referred.

Mr. Ackley, from the citizens of the Second ward for the vacation of a ten foot alley from Palo Alto street to Asylum alley.

Also, for the establishment of the grade of Clifton avenue.

Mr. Patterson, allowing C. C. Hussey to erect a frame stable; also, for a sewer on Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. Cochran, for the vacation of Hopkins alley.

Mr. Rineman, from citizens of Perry street asking for exemptions from grading tax.

Also, from Lawrence Sproul, for permission to erect a frame stable.

FINANCES.

Mr. Riddle presented the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures for the month to have been $15,564 52. Report received.

Mr. Riddle also presented the report of the Finance Committee and an accompanying resolution for the abatement of fifty per cent. of the assessment laid on George Caddick for sewerage purposes. The report was received and the accompanying resolution passed.

Mr. Smith presented the report of the Water Committee, which was received.

STREETS.

Mr. Patterson, from the Street Committee, reported adversely to the abatement of assessments on Perry street, and the following ordinances, all of which were passed: For the grading and paving of Howard street; for the grading and paving of Elm street; for a lateral sewer on Ledlie street; for a sewer on Federal street from its present terminus to Pearl street, and for the grading and paving of Henderson street, from Federal street to Sandusky street.

The viewers report on the opening of an alley from Lincoln avenue to Ridge street, was set aside, and an ordinance for the appointment of a new set of viewers passed finally.

The viewers' recommendation of the payment of $300 damages to Jesse Jutton was accepted, and the Controller ordered to certify a warrant for the same.

THE POLICE

Mr. Heazy, from the Police Committee, reported the committee's revision and redistricting of the police force, with an addition of six men. The report was received and the recommendations agreed to.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Rineman from the Survey Committee, reported against the opening of Ferry Lane. Received.

Also an ordinance repealing an ordinance opening Federal lane, with another opening the same thoroughfare on a new plan. Passed finally.

Also an ordinance repealing an ordinance for the opening of a thirty foot street in the rear of Fountain street, and changing the line of the street. Passed finally.

Also an ordinance repealing an ordinance for the opening and widening of West End and McClure avenues. Passed finally.

The ordinance fixing the salary of the City Physician was laid over.

Mr. Patterson moved that the committee in charge of the erection of an armory for Knap's battery, advertise for proposals, but report to Councils before letting the contract. Passed.

THE POOR STAR CHAMBER.

Mr. Ackley offered a resolution directing the City Solicitor to prepare the draft of an act to be presented to the Legislature, transferring the powers of the Poor Board to Councils. The gentleman referred to their Star Chamber style of business, and stated that the citizens and press were unable to find out what was done in their secret sessions, or how they expended the funds entrusted to their care. The resolution prevailed.

GRANT AVENUE.

Mr. Smith presented an ordinance for the opening of Grant avenue, from South avenue to the abutment of the Union bridge, a width of eighty feet. This, with ordinance for the grading of the same, passed finally.

Resolutions for a number of gas lamps, street crossings, etc., were appropriately referred.

A MEMBER RESIGNS.

Mr. Smith presented the resignation of Mr. C. Schoyer as a member of Council from the First ward.

The resignation was accepted, and the Mayor requested to issue his proclamation for an election to fill the unexpired term.

NON-CONCURRENCE.

Business from Common Council was then taken up and concurred in, except the ordinance establishing low and high water lines for the entire length of the city, which was referred to the Committee on Surveys, in connection with the Committee on Wharves and Landings.

A resolution accompanying the report of the Committee on Fire Engines, authorizing them to have the bunk rooms in the engine house carpeted, passed in C. C., was non-concurred in. Adj'd unan.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at 7:45 o'clock, President Long in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following business was then acted upon and referred to the proper committees: Petition for grading Snyder street, from Short street to terminus; petition for, and remonstrance against sewer on Liberty street; for and for changing present grade of Perrysville avenue; for extension of sewer on Sandusky street; for paving and grading Ohio avenue, Ninth ward; for extending Pittsburgh line from Charles street to Sarah street; for allowing contractors building Union Bridge to fill up at the Allegheny terminus of the bridge, and for permission to repair certain streets to be spanned so high that it will not interfere with travel three feet above the present grade of the stock yards from second ward; for remonstrance to sewer on Blank street; petition for widning Perrysville avenue. Resolutions were presented for; authorizing the Street Commissioners to; notify the C. & P. railroad to lower the trestle work of the track on Baird street to make it conform to the grade; for the appointment of a committee from the two branches of Councils, with their Presidents and the City Solicitor to examine the act of Assembly now before the Legislature relative to cities within the Commonwealth to see if such act is suitable for Allegheny. Passed. Messrs. Hastings & Johnson appointed on the committee; resolution instructing the Solicitor to prepare an act of Assembly for abolishing the Poor Board, and vesting their power in Councils. Passed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Markets reported the receipts for February as follows:

From Clerk of Markets	$1,064 58
From Second ward scales	360 05
From Diamond scales	254 58
Total	$1,688 18

The committee also reported adversely to abolishing the office of Meat Inspector.

Resolutions for receiving plans and proposals for the placing of water closets in the basement of the Clerk's office in the market building, and to let contract to the lowest and best bidders; for receiving plans and proposals for the erection of weigh scales near Ferry landing, Fifth ward, and to let contract to lowest and best bidders. Resolutions passed finally. The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose presented the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose be authorized to procure a sufficient supply of carpet to cover the floor of the bunk rooms of the different engine houses in the city. Resolution passed finally.

Mr. Price of the Health Committee reported it as their opinion, that the office of Fallmaster is a public necessity and would generally benefit the sanitary condition of the city and the committee therefore report an ordinance creating said office of Fallmaster. The ordinance gave the duties of Fallmaster and authorized the establishing of a shindery at the western part of the city. The ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Goldsmith, of the Committee on Wharves and Landings, presented the following:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby instructed and authorized to make a survey and prepare plans of high and low water lines, for the use of the Committee on Wharves and Landings. Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Brown, of the Gas Committee, reported that the gas main has been repaired on River avenue in accordance with resolution of Councils; also, recommended the erection of the following gas lamps: Corner of Sherman avenue and Ohio street; Vidal street and Spring Garden avenue; Chartiers street and Pine alley, provided there is a main. Resolutions passed finally.

The Wooden Building Committee reported an ordinance granting Erhard Lindner the right to erect a frame stable on Gerst alley, Third ward; also, an ordinance granting A. L. McCain permission to erect a frame blacksmith shop on Brush alley, Sixth ward; also, an ordinance granting S. S. Marshall & Co. right to erect a one-story frame building on Second street, Third ward, to be used as a stained glass manufactory. Ordinances passed finally.

The Committee on City Property reported reported that they had let the contract for placing lightning rods on the Seventh and Ninth ward engine houses, the water tank on Troy Hill, and on new addition to City Hall to Mr. Charles Raider, at twenty-eight cents per foot for copper rods, and two dollars each for points. The Committee also reported resolution authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant on the Treasurer in favor of William Alexander for $337 30, for extra work on Ninth ward engine house. Resolution passed finally.

Business from Select Council was taken up and all concurred in.

Adjourned.

Released from the Penitentiary.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Pardons, Governor Hartranft has ordered the release of the following persons from the Western Penitentiary:

John Finefrock, of Pittsburgh, sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for forgery, on July 20, 1872. Reason—wife in destitute circumstances; had nearly served out his time; produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, No. 88 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Jas. Gallagher, of Cambria county, sentenced to one year and six months in the penitentiary for larceny, on Jan. 16th. Reason—Has a wife and four children in destitute condition; the homicide was committed during a drunken fight in which a considerable number participated; the testimony was given by persons who had been in liquor; the judge who imposed the sentence, the district attorney who prosecuted the case, and the jury who convicted the man united in a recommendation for his pardon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The bankruptcy proceeding commenced by Robert Mclldowney, creditor, against Lowe & Wilson, of Pittsburgh, debtors, were discontinued.

In the matter of Charles and Jas. C. McVay, of Pittsburgh, bankrupts, the proof of debt made by Register Harper before Commissioner McCandless, was admitted and ordered to be received.

McKellar, Smith & Jordan, of Philadelphia, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against John B. Hays, of New Brighton, debtor; the usual order was granted, as was also a restraining order.

In the case of Fred. W. Huidekoper, creditor, against A. H. Bronson, debtor, of Crawford county, in bankruptcy, an order was granted restraining certain executive creditors.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

Henry Reiter vs. Henry Brown. Action in replevin to recover the value of a raft of lumber. On trial before Judge Ewing.

The jury in the case of Gilchrist vs. Trunick, tried before Judge White, is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

222. Cadman & Son vs. Heilborner.
246. Reed & Gilchrist vs. Bigley.
247. Same vs. Chess, Smythe & Co.
210. Pope vs. Barchfield et al.
243. Miller vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
244. Same vs. Miller, Forse & Co.
249. Chrisholm vs. Buenta.
239. Johnston vs. Johnston.
254. Eakin, for vse, vs. Ames M. E. Church.

Common Pleas—Judges Stegrett and Stowe.

James T. Simpson vs. Scott & Gisal. Action to recover goods sold. Verdict for plainuff for $78 62.

Henry Wiseman vs. Allegheny County. Verdict for plaintiff, $105 33.

Lindsey & McCutcheon vs. Christian Gerb. Verdict for the defendant. This was a feigned issue to test the validity of a judgment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

15. Hartupee et al. vs. McDonald.
17. Burns et al. vs. Richardson et al.
20. Williams vs. Z. V. & C. R. R.
21. Lohr vs. same.
22. Vichstain vs. same.
23. Hieber vs. same.
24. Cassidy vs. same.
25. Ennis vs. same.
26. Williams vs. same.
27. Maloney vs. same.
28. Coleman et al vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R.
30. Bender vs. Cooper et al.
32. McGunigle et al. vs. McKee et al.
36. Patterson vs. Connolly.
41. Douglass, trustee, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.

Quarter Session—Judge Collier.

Thomas Walter was found guilty of the crime of adultery, on oath of M. Marker.

Arthur Graham, tried for larceny, was acquitted.

George Douglas and Edward Whalen were tried on an indictment for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of William Wilson; a verdict of not guilty was rendered as to Whalen, and Douglas plead guilty.

Conrad Orth plead *nole contendere* to an indictment for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of James Wilson.

Griffith Taylor was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee, on oath of John Welsh.

John Breed was convicted of burglary on oath of John Gallagher, and also on an indictment for felonious assault and battery on oath of William Gallagher.

Karl Knace was convicted on an indictment for larceny, on oath of James Wilson. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court.

George McCandless was convicted of assault and battery on John W. G. Smith.

John Regan was convicted on a charge of larceny.

Fred. Goupert, of the Third ward, Allegheny, charged with misdemeanor in connection with the recent election for Alderman in that ward, is on trial.

The Upper Water Works.

The engineer of the upper water works in his annual report says: The new Lowry engine has been in continuous use during the entire year, with the exception of four days. Part of last year the engine was only required to be run at a speed of six and a half revolutions a minute, but owing to the consumption of water we have this year been running the engines twelve revolutions per minute, without any perceptible danger to the pumps or engine. During the spring and summer months, it was necessary to keep the engine running all the twenty-four hours of the day, but during